

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

## THE MINISTERIAL CHALLENGE TO THE COUNTRY.

In writing last week upon the subject of the Ministry, we were without precise information of their future policy. We were willing to echo the then popular sentiment—that they were the Ministers of necessity; and, as such, entitled to forbearance, or to something better—a respectful consideration. But they have since spoken. What was formerly doubtful has been made clear. They have abandoned the plea of their necessity, and stand upon their principle. The solemn inauguration of the Government, which took place on Monday night, will disappoint the hopes of those who accepted it on the first terms; and who made allowances for the difficult position in which its more prominent members were placed, as men whose pledges and past sayings pointed in one direction, but whose growing convictions and enlarged experience irresistibly led them in another. We confess to having been of the number of those who thought the Russell Administration an evil, and who were desirous that the new Ministry should not be factiously and prematurely opposed. We believed that Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and its chief members were Protectionists only in name. We desired that, in default of the incompetent Ministry which preceded it, and which no one, not even its warmest friends, thought it worth while to save, Lord Derby should be allowed time to give the Corn-laws the go-by, and to attempt to govern the country upon the basis of Free Trade as an admitted and irreversible fact. But Lord Derby will not have it so; and the temper of the present Parliament, and of the country generally, as expressed within the last few days, seems to be disinclined to give him the trial which he asks at one moment and repels in another. The Whigs, under Lord John Russell, are so anxious to resume possession of the power which they so unwisely suffered to escape from their hands, that they will not look with patience at Lord Derby in

Downing-street; and the extreme Democratic party are too glad of a pretext to renew popular agitation out of doors to allow even breathing-time to a retrograde party. The country, which prospers and has prospered under a Free-trade policy, and which well knows "the reason why," mistrusts Lord Derby's intentions, and believes him honourable and honest enough to attempt when in office to carry out the Protectionist principles with which, when out of office, his name was identified, and which, both directly and indirectly, have made him Prime Minister of England. Hence it has become next to impossible that the Administration of Lord Derby should stand. Were his Lordship as wise as he is chivalrous, he would even now resign office. It is a great and worthy object of ambition to be Prime Minister of England; but it is a greater and worthier object of ambition, to be of service to one's country at a moment of perplexity and peril. Before the delivery of the speeches made by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli on Monday evening, there was a hope that they might successfully and safely carry on the Government; but their own words have already sealed their downfall. A Government which not only does not deprecate, but positively invites a long and rancorous popular agitation, is an evil too great to be borne. No genius can make it enduring—no considerations of policy make it safe. Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, denuded of all mystification, and put into plain English, the speech of Lord Derby says to the people of this great and prosperous country—"We think Free Trade a stupendous mistake. We think there ought to be a tax upon foreign corn, for the benefit of the English farmers. We think it would be our duty to propose some measure to that effect, if the country would endure it or allow us to do so; but, as we are not quite certain of the popular will, although we entertain tolerably strong opinions, we shall do nothing until the friends and foes of Free Trade have agitated the country from one end to the other. But, although the Protectionists may get a bare majority, we shall

not be contented. We require a large, unmistakeable, and decisive majority; so prepare for the battle;—such a battle as this age has not seen, and in the meantime let us get through with other business and hold our places." Mr. Disraeli, in a speech claiming in the most ostentatious manner to be frank and candid, but which is distinguished by the total absence of frankness and candour, and which is nothing more than a paltry mystification from its first phrase to its last, points in the same direction as his chief. He calls upon all agitators to agitate; for class to array itself against class; and for interest to fight against interest; so that a Parliament may be returned at some future period, which, whether in favour of Free Trade or of Protection, shall afford an excuse to the present Ministry for doing or for not doing a certain act, on which it is not even clear that it will go so far as to stake its existence. When Lord Derby and his lieutenant place the question before the country in this shape, it is impossible for any friend of Free Trade or of good government to remain quiescent. A battle is challenged, and it must be fought. But it is a most unhappy battle to be waged at any time; and, in the present circumstances of Europe and of the world, ought to have been especially avoided by every true friend of his country. The ultimate, if not the proximate, result is clearly foreknown. It can but end in one way; but in the progress of the struggle the country may chance to see many things swept away in the democratic storm, which it is desirable to preserve. Such a struggle, if carried on with the virulence which Lord Derby demands as essential, would not be a merely fiscal one, upon a miserable point of taxing the bread of the people, but would include and drag along with it our whole representative system. Nothing, in fact, could be more deplorable to Lord Derby and to England than such an overwhelming Parliamentary majority in favour of a Corn-law as he desires. It would be no other than the commencement of a great political revolution, the opening



THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—SIR FITZROY KELLY.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY KILBURN.



THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—SIR FREDERICK THESIGER.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



of which all might foresee, but of which none could foretell the close.

After such a challenge to the country as Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have so unfortunately given, they cannot be surprised if the League—that powerful organization which the sagacious mind of Sir Robert Peel saw to be so pregnant with danger to the country—should be fully revived. Indeed, it may confidently be predicted that the new League will surpass the old, not only in the vigour of its operations and the munificence of its exchequer, but in the comprehensiveness of its demands. The old League demanded nothing but the untaxed loaf. The new League will demand something more: and, what ought to have made Lord Derby pause ere he recalled it to life again, its ranks will be recruited by many who held aloof from the former confederation. The Whigs will not be its cold and uncertain allies as before, but will be incorporated and absorbed into it. This time it will include Parliamentary Reformers, as well as the eaters of cheap bread.

It will not serve the purpose of Lord Derby to assert, as he does, that he will ask the opinion of the country upon other points of policy at the same time. Be his other measures as unexceptionable and praiseworthy as it is possible for measures to be, the real question to be decided will be, "Bread Tax" or "No Bread Tax." Whatever his Lordship adds to that question will be of no avail and of no importance, but whatever is added by his opponents will be of much avail and of the highest importance. Every day that such a Ministry remains in office after the declarations made in both Houses on Monday night, is a day of peril to its own reputation and to the future well-being of the country. To Lord Derby himself we conceive that nothing so fortunate could happen as his resignation. He claimed at first to be the Minister of necessity. If he had rested upon that claim he might have been gratefully endured for his destined period; but when he claims to be the Minister who is bound to ask the country to agitate for the restoration of an exploded system, and when he avows that he will restore that system if he can but get a Parliamentary majority large enough to work with, he abandons all that right to our sympathy which the first plea might have warranted. He is no longer the Minister of necessity, but of that far inferior thing, a fiscal injustice—against which the present Parliament has set its face, and against which he knows the next Parliament will also set its face, unless a general agitation is got up, which of itself will be one of the greatest calamities that could at the present time befall the British nation.

It is discreditable and disheartening to think that amid the mighty interests of civilisation, now struggling throughout Europe against an armed and relentless despotism, the greatest nation of the world should be engaged in a fierce and ignoble struggle of a section of the people to tax the bread of all. And what makes the struggle the more ignoble, is the fact that the very Ministers who are goading the nation to recommence it, betray in all their speeches that they have their misgivings of the result, and weigh their own miserable consistency against the welfare of the people. We must confess we had higher hopes of Lord Derby.

#### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR FREDERICK THESIGER, Q.C., M.P. for Abingdon, youngest and only surviving son of Charles Thesiger, Esq., who, in 1807, and for a long period of years, held the office of Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Sir Frederick Thesiger, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and was sent with the flag of truce to the Crown Prince, was born in London on the 17th July, 1794. His first choice of a profession, made almost in childhood, was the navy; and he was entered as a Midshipman on board the *Cambrian* frigate, Captain the Hon. Charles Paget, and served with her at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807.

On the death of his elder brother he retired from the navy, with the intention of being called to the Bar and proceeding to the West Indies, where he might at once practise in his profession, and superintending the management of the estate of which his father had some time previously become a purchaser, at St. Vincent. The opportunity, however, was not afforded him of carrying his intention into effect, for, on the night of the 1st of May, 1812, an eruption of the Soufrière Mountain totally annihilated the estate. It may give some idea of the fury of this unparalleled eruption, that the entire island of St. Vincent was more or less covered with ashes, stones, cinders, and lava; volcanic matters were showered down on ships at a great distance at sea: ashes fell upon the island of Barbadoes, and the roar of the volcano was heard at a distance of 300 miles. Compelled thus to rely solely upon his exertions, Sir Frederick Thesiger prosecuted his law studies with the utmost diligence—was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in the Michaelmas Term of 1818, and went the Home Circuit. He gradually won his way in the profession, and obtained a large practice, after the passing of the Reform Bill, before Parliamentary election committees. By 1834 he had become the leader of his Circuit, and had, in that year, his silk gown. He was soon engaged on every important election case, of which the most notable were the Hull Committee (of which Sir George Strickland was chairman) and the great Dublin case, in which Hamilton and West were the petitioners against the return of O'Connell and Ruthven. It occupied the committee for ninety days, and afterwards a commission for fourteen months in Dublin. Ruthven died during the progress of the investigation; and it finally resulted in the seating of Hamilton and West. In the February of 1840, Sir Thomas Wilde (now Lord Truro), then member for Newark, being appointed Solicitor-General, was opposed, on presenting himself for re-election, by Mr. Thesiger, who came forward at the earliest invitation of the Conservatives of the borough. The contest was one of the hottest, and the Solicitor-General only saved his seat by a majority of nine. In the following month, however, Mr. Thesiger was returned unopposed for Woodstock.

The Chinese war was just then being commenced, and the new member made his first speech in the House upon Sir James Graham's motion in condemnation of the war, and the Government were only saved by the unexpected support of Mr. O'Connell.

At the general election in 1841 he was again returned for Woodstock without a contest. In 1844 Sir William Follett was promoted to be Attorney-General. Mr. Thesiger succeeded him in the office of Solicitor, and retired from the representation of Woodstock. A month afterwards, however, he was returned without opposition for Abingdon. In 1845, on the death of Sir William Follett, Sir Frederick Thesiger became Attorney-General; and, on again presenting himself to the electors of Abingdon, was opposed by General Caulfield, whom he beat by a majority of thirty.

At the general election in 1847, Sir Frederick Thesiger had again a contest with the same opponent, whom he defeated but by a majority of two. There was a petition against the return, but it was not prosecuted.

As a member of the Peel Government, Sir Frederick Thesiger supported the policy of Free Trade; and on the question of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and other subsequent commercial measures, he has neither voted nor spoken. During the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in the last session, Sir Frederick Thesiger took the lead in proposing amendments, and which he carried against the Government by considerable majorities—amongst them the clause empowering common informers to commence prosecutions under the act. He has also strenuously, on all occasions, opposed the alterations of the Parliamentary oaths, and the admission of Jews to Parliament; and at every stage of the measure has resisted, by the ablest speeches on that side, every bill for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Amongst the numerous cases which have passed through Sir F. Thesiger's hands, the most extraordinary was the celebrated breach of promise case tried in the Queen's Bench from the 14th to the 18th of February, 1846, and the speech on the defendant's case in which was considered one of the ablest ever delivered by the learned Attorney-General, and full of instruction to all students for the Bar for its thorough and searching investigation of every point and incident of the adverse evidence; the speech, in fact, scarcely left need for any evidence from

the defendant, and the pre-made case of the plaintiff crumbled away in the hands of the advocate into the dust of a wilfully and wickedly conspired romance.

The right hon. gentleman married, in the March of 1822, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Tinning, Esq., of Southampton, and niece of Major Pierson, who fell in defence of Jersey, in the attack by the French in 1781.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.

#### THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, eldest son of Robert Hawke Kelly, a Captain in the army, by Isabel, daughter of Captain Fordyce, earver and cup-bearer to George III., and grandson of the Colonel Robert Kelly who greatly distinguished himself in the East Indies, was born at London in 1796. His education was commenced at the school of a Mr. Elliott, at Bethnal-green; and he was subsequently sent to an academy at Chelsea, on quitting which he studied for two or three years without assistance, and in 1816 was appointed to an office in the Paymaster-General's department at Chelsea Hospital, under Sir Charles Long. So occupied, he remained until 1818, when he commenced in earnest to study for the profession under Mr. Thomas Abraham, then a pleader, and afterwards distinguished at the common law bar. In 1821 Mr. Kelly entered upon practice as a special pleader, and in the May of 1824 was called to the Bar. A fellow-student had just contested the borough of Bosney, now no longer in existence, and on petition against the return, placed the brief in Mr. Kelly's hands. Fortunately for him he had the opening speech to make; and, though it was his first, he spoke for upwards of six hours, and so established his ability that other election petitions were soon placed in his hands. He was shortly afterwards engaged in the celebrated Bethnal-green controversies, with which he had made acquaintance whilst practising as a pleader. He joined, immediately on being called the Home Circuit, and went it in the summer of 1824 and spring of 1825, but in the summer of 1825 he changed to the Norfolk Circuit. He had then no connexion, no local or professional interest to give him an occasion of proving his right to success; but he had not long to wait. On the first round in Norfolk he had not had a single brief; the circuit was just over, when, late at night, a brief was placed in his hands; it required a speech of some length next day, and so ably did the young advocate acquit himself, that retainers poured in upon him, and in the next summer he led in every great cause, and from that time his progress was rapid and constant.

In 1830, when he had been but six years at the Bar, he had earned the right to look to a seat in Parliament. In that year he contested Hythe, against Mr. Majorbanks; and at the general election, after the Reform Bill in 1832, stood for Ipswich with Mr. Goulburn; but was beaten by the Liberals, Messrs. Rigby Wason and James Morison. In 1835 he was appointed King's Counsel, and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; and in the same year again contested Ipswich, and was returned; but, on petition, the former members were declared duly elected. At the general election in 1837 he once more tried the borough—this time with Mr. Milner Gibson. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Gibson, 601; Tufnell, 595; Kelly, 593; Wason, 593. On petition, Mr. Kelly was seated in the place of Tufnell. The seat, however, proved not to have been worth the contest, for in 1841 he was again beaten, and remained out of Parliament until 1843, when the appointment of Sir Alexander Grant to a Commissionership of Excise caused a vacancy in the representation of Cambridge, for which he became a candidate, and, after a hot contest with Mr. Foster, he was returned. In 1845 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and on standing for re-election was opposed by Mr. Shafto Adair, who won the seat at the general election in 1847, when Sir Fitzroy Kelly stood for Lyme Regis, which he lost by three votes—the numbers being Abdy, 143; Kelly, 145.

To enumerate the cases in which Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been in the course of his professional career engaged, would be to go through every important cause in the reports. Before obtaining his silk gown he was in the great Liverpool toll case, involving an income of upwards of £100,000, and in the Leigh peerage before the Lords. He argued the law point which saved Frost's life; and, as counsel for O'Connell in the Peers, obtained the reversal of the judgment of the Irish courts.

In office, Sir Fitzroy Kelly supported the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel; and whilst previously in Parliament, and not in office, he devoted himself to the reform of the criminal code; and, supported out of doors by the incessant anxious efforts of John Barry, of Plough-court, and the Anti-Capital Punishment Society, he succeeded in putting an end to the punishment of death for all crimes but four, and he is now desirous of accomplishing its entire abolition. He has also, on every occasion, opposed the claim of the House to any privilege overriding the courts of law, and was counsel against Parliament in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, and the subsequent case of the Sheriffs of London, &c.

The last great case in which, previous to his acceptance of office, he was engaged was that argued last term in the Exchequer in support of the right of the Jews to sit in Parliament upon taking the abjuration oath omitting the words "Upon the true faith of a Christian." And the general opinion seems to be, that the decision of the judges upon the argument, even if they be equally divided, cannot but settle the question for ever in favour of the right of Jews to take the oath in the form they hold most binding on their consciences, and to sit as representatives in the House.

At present, the Solicitor-General, in concert with his legal colleagues, has in preparation Bills for Chancery Reform, Reform of Common-law Procedure, Improved Administration of Charitable Bequests, and Reform of the Patent Laws; and it was with a view to these measures that the Earl of Derby wished to include in his Ministry the present law advisers of the Crown, who, having held office under Sir R. Peel, had no expectation of it under the present Administration.

The right honourable gentleman married, in the March of 1821, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Captain Mason, of Leith, descended on her mother's side from the Mackenzies of Suddie and Scatwell, Ross-shire.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Kilburn.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday last, a man of the name of Felix M'Geer, a general dealer in tools and furniture, and the proprietor of a shop in Cartaret-street, Westminster, was remanded upon the charge of feloniously discharging a loaded horse-pistol at Michael Collins, a coppersmith, and severely wounding him in several parts of the body. It appeared that both Collins and the accused were members of the "Westminster and Pimlico Progressive Teetotal Society," and a dispute arising respecting the right of possession to the house 37, York-street, Westminster, which had been taken for the purposes of the society, the prisoner committed the offence in seeking exclusive possession of the aforesaid premises. The wounded man is likely to recover.

In the case of Woodfall v. Mayhew, an application was made on Tuesday, in Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker's court, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Mr. Henry Mayhew and Mr. John Howdon, from collecting or receiving any sums of money due from any purchasers of a work, called "London Labour and the London Poor," printed by the plaintiff; and also from interfering with the numbers printed by the plaintiff which remained unsold. An application was also made for the appointment of a receiver, to collect the sums due for the numbers sold, and to take possession of and sell such of the numbers of the work as remained unsold. The work in question had been printed by the plaintiff, and it appeared that there was an agreement between the parties, by which the plaintiff was to have an account of the sales made up by Mr. Howdon; and the bill alleged that there had been a breach of the agreement in that respect, and that Mr. Mayhew had not assisted him in enforcing his right. The defendants, not appearing, an order was made in the terms prayed by the notice of motion.

A bill was presented on Tuesday for abolishing the office of Pursuivant to the Great Seal, the duties of such office being merged in those of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Bills for the election of representatives Peers, and of members of Parliament, &c., are to be sent by post, and an addition is to be made to the salary of the messenger in the Crown-office for the extra duty to be imposed upon him by these changes. Compensation is to be made to Mr. Ridgway, the Pursuivant to the Great Seal, for the loss of his sinecure.

At the Lincoln Assizes, on Tuesday week, Mr. Justice Maule, feeling incommoded from the want of proper ventilation in a crowded court, and becoming impatient at the windows not being opened as he desired, peremptorily ordered the glass in them to be smashed. His Lordship's order was duly executed.

On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of Lady Elizabeth Graham, who dislocated her neck by falling down a stone staircase on Friday week; and another on H. F. Fry, the artist who was killed by falling from a scaffold at the Colosseum. In both cases the jury returned verdicts of "Accidental death."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The decrees which have been substituted for Legislative enactments by the "Prince President" since the establishment of the new order of things, have this week taken finance as their subject; and, accordingly, on Sunday, a decree appeared in the *Moniteur*, converting the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, the conditions attached to the measure being that all *rentiers* who objected to the conversion should be reimbursed at the rate of 100 francs for every five francs of rentes; and that the demand of reimbursement must be made within twenty days from the date of the decree. This delay extends to two months for *rentiers* residing out of France, that is, in Europe and Algeria; and to one year for those out of Europe. No legitimate objection exists to the measure, except the sudden and absolutist manner in which it has been effected, and that the hospitals and other benevolent institutions, whose funds were invested in these rentes, will lose by it about one-tenth of their incomes arising from that source. These corporations have addressed a petition to the President on the subject, but it is not expected they will, or, in fact, can obtain any redress in the matter. Their total loss will amount to about 1,200,000 francs a year by the conversion. The whole amount of rentes affected by the decree is 187,184,621f., representing a capital of 4,000,000,000f., and the saving to be effected by the State will amount to 18,000,000f. Several of the small fund-holders, who form the great body of these *rentiers*, are much dissatisfied, more from ignorance of the character of the measure than from any other cause, for they confound it with such proceedings as the spoliation decree affecting the Orleans property.

On Thursday the *Moniteur* published the estimates for 1852. The State expenditure is calculated at 1,430,363,244 francs; the receipts at 1,449,413,605f. The import duties on fermented liquors are reduced by half, and those on liquors sold by retail raised by half. The war estimates are increased 7,000,000 francs; those of the navy by 12,000,000 francs. The extraordinary works are augmented by 14,000,000 francs.

"The sovereignty of the people" has been ignored this week by Louis Napoleon, who has issued a decree directing that all public documents shall in future be headed, "Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic," instead of, as hitherto, "In the name of the French people."

M. Carnot, the Socialist candidate, has been elected member of the *Corps Legislatif* for the fourth electoral district of Paris, by a majority of 3410 votes over his competitor, M. Moreau, the Government candidate: the number for the former being 16,753; for the latter, 13,343.

The *Journal des Debats* has commenced the publication of the different documents connected with the confiscation of the Orleans property, it being understood that the Government allows publicity on the subject. Among those documents is a pamphlet entitled "Memoires à Consulter et Consultation," by MM. de Vatismenil, Berryer, Odillon Barrot, Dufaure, and Paillet, the eminent counsel, who have been consulted as to the legal character and bearing of the second of the confiscation decrees, and have pronounced the following opinion:—

1st. That when the decrees of the 22d January were published, the Princes the House of Orleans were *incommutable* proprietors of the property which forms the object of the second of those decrees. 2d. That this decree cannot deprive the Orleans family of the property in question. 3d. That this decree does not form any obstacle to the question of the property between the State and the Orleans family, and all accessory contests which may be attached to it, from being brought before the tribunals.

These propositions are supported by learned arguments, and reasons apparently well founded.

The grand review which was to take place on the 15th of April, for the distribution of colours to the army, is postponed to the 1st of May. The whole of the army of Paris is to be present, as well as the National Guards, mounted and on foot.

For some time past there has been a misapprehension respecting the late decree affecting English newspapers, which it was supposed interdicted in future all such periodicals. This, it appears, however, is not the case, as those journals are admitted as heretofore; but the difference is, that they are now charged 12c. extra for the privilege.

Amongst the decrees published in the *Moniteur* during the week is one for a new organisation of the Legion of Honour. The President of the Republic declares himself to be its chief and Grand Master. There are to be a great many new formalities, and the admissions into the order are to be on a more restricted scale than hitherto.

##### GERMAN STATES.

From Berlin, under date the 14th inst., we learn that in a very large number of districts, both in North and South Germany, especially at Posen, Westphalia, the Tyrol, Greis, Cassel, &c., and in Sweden, the sufferings of the poor, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop and the dearth of grain, are excessive. A famine would appear imminent. In Posen there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia, beans boiled with roots have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Wermeland and Oestland (Sweden) recourse has already been had to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Naumburg a mother has drowned her two daughters, and then herself, in despair at the approach of starvation. In the neighbourhood of Danzig the failure of the potato crop has induced several landlords to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is at present very little cultivated here: it is said to contain from 30 to 36 per cent. more saccharine matter than beet-root. If true, this would be worth the attention of the company about to manufacture beet-root sugar in Ireland.

The Royal family of Prussia have received invitations from the Emperor of Russia to be present at the solemnisation to be observed at Moscow this year, in honour of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire.

From Vienna, under date the 12th inst., it is announced that, in consequence of a despatch having been received from the Government in England, making declarations respecting the political refugees of a character precisely analogous to the views expressed by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, the Austrian Government has determined not to persist in the exceptional measures which it had intended to adopt towards English travellers in Austria.

##### UNITED STATES.

The Senate at Washington has been engaged, since our last notice of proceedings in Congress, in a long discussion on a motion for an adjournment of the House in connexion with the pending application for an increased grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers. The object of the adjournment was to allow the members to inspect the Collins steamer *Baltic*, which had steamed up the Potomac to Washington. The motion was carried by a small majority.

At the latest dates (viz. New York, the 6th inst.), intelligence had been received from the Great Salt Lake, of a revolution having occurred there. The Mormons were arming and fortifying themselves, and had published a declaration of independence, in which they asserted their full determination to set up a republic for themselves. The people of the district freely declared their hatred of the general government of the United States, and were preparing to resist all authority from without by fortifying their settlement. The United States territorial officers had all left.

From California the latest news is to Feb. 2. A special message has been delivered to the Legislature by Governor Bigler, directing attention to the embarrassed condition of the finances, and suggesting measures for their relief. The election of United States Senator has resulted in the election of John B. Weller. Colonel Fremont, with his family, is about to take passage for Europe.

In the mines much inconvenience and want had been experienced by failure of the water supplies. Diggings had not been very brisk, and prospecting parties have made but few rich discoveries within the preceding month. The gold dust brought by this mail from San Francisco to New York was of the value of 1,432,000 dollars. A Dr. Spoker is said to have discovered a solvent which will prove of great benefit in separating the particles of gold from black sand. It is added that he had succeeded in obtaining gold in considerable quantities where quicksilver had failed to obtain a single grain.

According to accounts from Panama the emigration to California is immense. It was estimated that 7000 persons were en route between Panama and San Francisco; and that 400 remained in Panama and on the Isthmus, awaiting conveyance to the land of promise.

##### THE RIVER PLATE.

THE South American mails bring intelligence of much interest and importance this week from the united territories and confederated states on the banks of the River Plate, which have hitherto yielded to the despotism of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, but which have for the last four or five months, aided by the active co-operation of a Brazilian force



been engaged in a fierce contest with the troops of the Dictator, in defence of their freedom, and for the recovery of those rights of independent action, as sovereign states, which the grasping ambition of Rosas had wrested from them for the aggrandisement, first of himself, and next of his capital, Buenos Ayres, to the complete annihilation of the commerce and prosperity of all the confederated states known as the Banda Oriental, and in an especial manner of their great natural out-port, the city of Monte Video.

This intelligence announces the downfall of Rosas, and the overthrow of his army by the allied troops under Urquiza.

The latest date from Monte Video is the 5th of February; and from the advices we learn that Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the river Parana on the 22d of December, and completed it on the 8th of January. The army comprised 28,000 men, 5000 horses, and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage. On the morning of the 3d of February, the combined Oriental and Brazilian forces, under the command of Urquiza, came in sight of the enemy, and a sanguinary and decisive action took place at a locality between Merlo and the Passo del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Buenos Ayrean troops. The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and ended at ten A.M. It is said 4000 men were killed and wounded in this engagement, and that the Holstein cavalry, in the Brazilian service, literally rode over the much-vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, who was present during the action, and received a wound in the hand. General Pacheco commanded the Buenos Ayrean army, and is reported to have been slain. During the night of the 3d General Urquiza slept at the country residence of General Rosas, at Palermo, and took up his headquarters there, previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres. Rosas, with his daughter Manuelita and several of his suite, escaped on board her Majesty's ship *Locust*. He was disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy; they were afterwards transferred to her Majesty's ship *Centaur*, at Buenos Ayres. The city was commanded by General Manilla, who offered to capitulate. The diplomatic agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably, if possible.

We regret to state that Mr. Payne, Master of her Majesty's ship *Locust*, who rode out to see the battle of the 3d, was met by some Gauchos retreating, who demanded his horse, and, on his refusing to give it up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in consequence.

#### WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica, advices dated Feb. 10 notice the existence of reports in the island that instructions had been received from England by the managers of estates to abandon the cultivation of several of the best estates, unless they can grow and manufacture sugar at £9 per hogshead, and rum at £6 per puncheon, which has, by a minute and searching inquiry a few years ago before the Committee of the House of Assembly, been shown to be utterly impossible. Moreover the wages of the negroes have since the cholera increased one-fourth, adding to the distress of the unfortunate planters. It has been found necessary that £20,000 of the British Government loan of £100,000 for immigration should be appropriated to the exportation of the Coolies.

On the 13th of January Vera Cruz was visited by most violent northern gales, such as had not been known there for many years. Of 22 ships that were in the port, 14 were driven from their anchors and lost. Only 13 lives were lost, but goods to a large amount were destroyed, and the Mexican Government lost by this disaster duties to the amount of 200,000 dollars, and the bondholders their proportion of the same.

From Mexico it is announced that the revolution has been suppressed on the northern frontier, but Carvajal was endeavouring to assemble some followers at Brownsville, on the left bank of the Rio Bravo.

#### INDIA.

We have advices by the usual semi-monthly express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates are Calcutta, February 8; and Bombay, February 17.

From Rangoon, the theatre of the recent hostilities with the Burmese there is no further news of importance. Active operations were suspended for the present; but in the interval, caused by the state of the weather, reinforcements and ammunition were being dispatched by the Government at Calcutta to the frontier, ready to repel any assault or injustice that might be attempted. The Burmese authorities appeared to be watching the course of events, and waiting to see what line of action would be adopted by the British Government. The Governor-General, who arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of January, is said to have approved generally of the conduct of the Commodore (Lambert) in the late operations at Rangoon, but excepted to the abduction of the Burmese ship-of-war. It now appears, however, that it was not on this account that the *Por* was fired upon. The Burmese Governor told him that if he attempted to remove British property from Rangoon he would be assailed from the stockades; and the commodore replied, that if so much as a pistol were discharged at him he would level the stockades; and he accordingly, when attacked, kept his word. The Governor-General is said to be most anxious to see and bring the Burmese to their senses without resorting to hostilities, and to avoid a war if possible; and it is added that he entertains hopes of succeeding by means of a strict blockade of the river at Rangoon.

The expedition against Khyrpore is at an end. Ali Moorad, the Ameer, at once succumbed to the force sent out, and the troops were ordered back to their cantonments. The object of the expedition was to dispossess Ali Moorad of a vast extent of territory which he had obtained by means of a forged document, which gave him claim to the Rais-ship, or chieftainship. He admitted the fraud, and he is now reduced to the rank of a nobleman in the possession of hereditary estates. At Peshawar the state of matters created some uneasiness, as the hill-men, who were in considerable force, had assumed a threatening appearance.

All other parts of India were tranquil.

#### CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 20th of January. From the British community there is no news of interest. With respect to the destructive fire which we noticed in our last accounts as having taken place at Hong-Kong, we learn that Lieutenant Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, and the two gunners, who were in a precarious state, are quite out of danger, and recovering rapidly.

Under the head of domestic Chinese intelligence, we find the emigration of Chinese to California noticed as being greatly on the increase. During the month six vessels had sailed, ten were preparing to leave, and more were required. Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

The Kwangsi rebellion was not yet put down. Sen, Governor of Canton, had invited all loyal subjects to come forward with their contributions to defray the military expenses of the expedition.

In the neighbourhood of Shanghai a large piratical fleet was hovering about, and caused much apprehension to the people and Government of that district. The Mandarins and the chief of the pirates had an interview, but negotiations were broken off in consequence of the latter refusing to show the respect due to the Governor of the district. Her Majesty's brig *Contest*, at the request of the Chinese authorities, was stationed at Ningpo; and, subsequently, her Majesty's steamer *Sphinx* proceeded to relieve the *Contest*, and to render such assistance as might be necessary.

**CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.**—On Tuesday, a court of the gentlemen connected with the above-named commission was held at the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. After a proposition to employ a member of the City Police as inspector of nuisances had been negatived, the new rules for the regulation of slaughter-houses, and others regarding lodging-houses, were passed.

**THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.**—The master gun-makers and operative fitters of Birmingham met at the Odd Fellows' Hall in that town on Tuesday, with the view, if possible, of arranging their differences with regard to the price to be paid for finishing the new Minié rifle. A long discussion took place, in the course of which both parties stated their respective cases very fully. The masters having retired, the men resolved unanimously to abide by the prices sanctioned by the Board of Ordnance in 1844—being 12½ per cent. higher than those paid for the last new line musket. Thus the matter stands; and if the contractors do not give way, it is pretty evident that the orders for 18,000 rifles must be executed elsewhere than in Birmingham.

**DARTMOOR PRISON.**—There are at present as many as 1200 men in these prisons, and 300 more will be added as soon as the cells can be got ready for them. There is abundance of employment for the men, and they are found to continue in good health. All the hill behind the prison has been trenched, and is now being planted with the hardiest kinds of firs. A tank has been erected in the prison, from which can be thrown liquid manure up to the top of the hill, so that it will soon be covered with verdure. The experiment of growing flax has proved so completely successful, that the Government intend to take in a thousand acres more for its cultivation.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that Congregations will be held at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 28, 29, and 30, at which special Graces will be offered to the Senate.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The Bishop of Cape Town has appointed the Rev. William A. Newman, M.A., to be Dean of Cape Town and Commissary for conducting the affairs of the diocese, with the aid of the Archdeacons of Graham's Town and George Town, and the Rural Deans of Natal and St. Helena.

**THE LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.**—A scheme has just been propounded for converting this proprietary establishment into a public school upon a similar principle to those of Harrow, Eton, Rugby, and Winchester, being, we believe, the first addition which has been made to the foundation schools to the country for between two and three centuries. One gentleman has already made a testamentary disposition of £500 in support of the new foundation; and the Lord Bishop of Worcester, who visited the college last week, and expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements, especially those of the chapel and the hall, has signified his willingness to accept the visitation of the new institution.

**THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HORFIELD MANOR.**—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Monk, has, by a deed of gift, conveyed the whole of his interest in Horfield manor to five trustees, for the benefit of small livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The trustees are Sir William Page Wood, M.P., the late Solicitor-General; Mr. Philip William Skinner Miles, M.P. for Bristol; the Venerable Thomas Thorp, Archdeacon of Bristol; the Rev. T. Murray Browne, Rural Dean of Gloucester; and Mr. C. J. Monk, the Bishop's son. The copyholds are now all enfranchised, with a very small exception, and the manorial rights of the Bishop have been commuted for land. The property consists partly of tithe rent-charge, partly of land. The former is to be divided into two equal parts, for the endowment of the living of Horfield and of a new church, which may be expected to be erected in the newly enfranchised parts of the parish. The rents of all the land and houses (demesne as well as newly acquired) will be divided equally between two objects of the Bishop's bounty: first, to assist in building parsonages on poor benefices, in public patronage, in the archdeaconry of Bristol; and, secondly, to aid in paying curates on small livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, the incumbents of which are prevented by sickness, age, or infirmity from discharging their own duties. The donation takes effect from the present time, and its term is for the lives of the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the longest liver of them. The present income of the whole exceeds, we believe, £1000.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. J. W. Whitaker, in Manchester Cathedral. *Minor Canonry:* The Rev. G. Hall, in Ely Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. G. Lockyer to Barton-Westcott, Oxfordshire; the Rev. J. C. Valpy to Elsing, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Rushton to Long Stow, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarvin, Cheshire; the Rev. J. Benthall to Willen, Bucks; the Rev. T. C. Brettingham to Fingringhoe, Essex; the Rev. T. G. Luard to Stansted Mountfitchet; the Rev. G. Roberts to Norton Disney, Lincolnshire; the Rev. C. B. Rodwell to Toller-Fratram, with the curacy of Wintord Eagle, Dorset; the Rev. T. Sanderson to Great Doddington, Northamptonshire; the Rev. H. Temple to Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. R. Williams to Dacre, Cumberland. *Curacy:* Rev. W. R. Capel, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to Yoxall, Staffordshire.

**CHURCH EXTENSION.**—On Sunday morning the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, preached a sermon at the parish church of St. Pancras, in aid of the St. Pancras Church Extension Fund. And in an impressive discourse enforced the duty and necessity of church extension in this parish, the population of which has increased from 31,779, in the year 1801, to 170,000. The fund had already granted the sum of £3963 towards the building of churches, providing sites for churches, and for enlarging old fabrics. It had proposed to grant £2500, and made an annual grant of £250 for ministers' stipends; the results of which were one church enlarged, two consecrated, four temporary churches, one free church, nine clergymen, five scripture readers, church accommodation for 5000 persons, 1000 communicants, twelve schools with 2000 children, five district visiting societies, and other institutions essential to the well working of a Christian church. The districts supplied with clergymen by means of the fund contained a population of 42,521 souls. After the sermon the sum of £132 was collected in aid of the fund.

**OXFORD PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.**—Mr. Senior's term of office expires on the 23d inst., but the election of his successor will not take place until next term. Mr. Neate, Mr. G. K. Richards, and Mr. R. Lowe continue candidates for the chair; but whether the contest will proceed to a poll, is at present uncertain.

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—The general committee of this society met on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present—his Grace the Archbishop of York; the Bishops of Bangor, Worcester, and Lichfield; the Earl of Powis; the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; the Venerable Archdeacon Jones; the Revs. Dr. Spry, Dr. Wordsworth, &c. Aid was granted towards building new churches at Bitterne, in the parish of South Stoneham, near Southampton; Pottery Field, in the parish of Hunslet, near Leeds; Llanwenllyf, in the island of Anglesey; Edensor, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, near Newcastle-under-Lyne; Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; and Little Tew, near Euston, Oxfordshire; also, towards rebuilding, with enlargements, at Fazeley, Staffordshire; and Llanrhystyd, near Aberystwyth; and enlarging, or otherwise increasing, the accommodation in the churches at Ford, near Coldstream; Belton, near Loughborough; and Winfrith Newburgh, near Dorchester.

The inhabitants of Stanley have presented the Rev. John Smith Hill with a splendid silver tea and coffee service (valued at nearly £60), on his retiring from that curacy, which he has so faithfully served.

**DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.**—The rural deans of this diocese assembled last week at the episcopal palace, by invitation from the Bishop, to present reports of the state of their respective deaneries, and to take counsel with the Bishop on various matters of interest connected with the diocese. Among the topics proposed for discussion were the inspection of schools, and the best mode of providing for an increase of the Church's ministrations in populous places. A warm protest was entered into, numerously supported, against recognising Government inspection in Church schools, and an expression was called forth of a decided preference in behalf of the restricted diocesan, should it be found feasible, over the plan of introducing Scripture readers. Towards the close of the proceedings, the Bishop expressed a strong opinion upon the desirableness and necessity of restoring the synodical action of the Church, with more especial reference to Convocation.

The Pitt scholarship was adjudged, on Monday last, to Mr. F. W. Hawkins, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

**MUNIFICENCE OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS.**—This most amiable lady, who but a short time ago built and endowed a magnificent church, with adjoining schools, in one of the most destitute portions of the metropolis, has presented a splendid painting, descriptive of Christ blessing the little children, 18 feet by 12½ feet, so formed as to fill, with its frame, the entire head of an arch in the chief room of the school-houses. It so happened that the artist entrusted with the production of this painting (Mr. W. Claxton) was on the point of emigrating, with his family, to Sydney, when he received the order, and, with the consent of Miss Coutts, undertook the task imposed on him with the intention of executing it at the antipodes. On his arrival at Sydney he transferred to canvas the ideas conceived during his long voyage. The picture was finished, rolled, and despatched to England, where it arrived in safety, and is now privately exhibited, previously to its erection on its destined walls, at 121, Pall-Mall.

On Wednesday the parishioners of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, presented the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., with an embellished manuscript address and a handsome piece of plate, in testimony of their high esteem and regard for him as their rector during more than 25 years, which living he has now resigned, on being appointed vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

**ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, the Macclesfield train to Manchester ran into an engine from the Longside depot of the London and North-western Company, just as it had got upon the down line to Manchester. The shock was so violent, that about fourteen or sixteen persons were much shaken and bruised, but no person was killed or seriously injured.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Saturday night, when the down mail-train, which left the Waterloo terminus at half-past eight o'clock P.M., had arrived within about a mile and a half of Bishopstoke, the tire of the rear leading wheel of the engine flew off, which caused the latter to leave the line, and to run down an embankment of about twenty feet deep, dragging with it the tender, the guard's van, and the Post-office tender. The crash was of course terrific. The stoker was killed on the spot, and the engine-driver was so much injured that he died shortly after his removal to the Southampton infirmary. The guard of the train was also much hurt; and the Post-office guard had one of his arms fractured. The Post-office clerk and the passengers in the train providentially escaped any serious injury. The electric telegraph suffered very seriously for some distance by the accident. Two of the upright posts were carried away, and the wires were more or less damaged for nearly a quarter of a mile. The whole of the damage has, however, been repaired, and communication between all the stations is again perfect.

By the South American mails we learn, that at Pernambuco, the latest accounts from which are to February 21st, the yellow fever was committing great ravages among the merchant-ships in harbour; there had also been some fatal cases in the city. On board some of the vessels nearly all the hands had been attacked and taken to the hospital, which was under the immediate care of Mr. Cowper, the British Consul, whose attentions to the sick seamen were most praiseworthy.

**ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.**—On Wednesday information was given to the police that a man named Peter Wills, newly arrived from California, where, after years of toil and disappointment, he had collected 138 ounces of gold dust, had been robbed of his entire possessions by two sharpers who threw themselves in his way, and gained his easily bestowed confidence. After separately representing themselves to him as simple people, upon whom, as on himself, fortune had smiled, one professed to buy the dust of him, and produced a roll of notes for the purpose. With strange imprudence he suffered himself to lose sight of them while procuring a receipt stamp, and in a moment found himself despoiled and destitute of so much as the means of reaching his friends in North Britain.

#### MUTINY AND MASSACRE ON BOARD TWO BRITISH SHIPS.

By overland mail from India accounts have been received this week giving details of the massacre of the commanders and portions of the crews of the British *Victory*, of London, and *Herald*, of Leith.

The *Victory* was the property of Messrs. Cook and Wilson, shipowners, of Dockhead, Bermondsey. She was a barque of 579 tons burden, commanded by Mr. William Lennox Mullens; and, having sailed to some Chinese port, was chartered to convey Coolies to Calcutta. It appears that on the 6th of December, she sailed from Cumingmoon with upwards of 300 Coolies on board and a general cargo. On the afternoon of the 10th, between three and four o'clock, the Coolies made a rush into the cabin, and with little difficulty possessed themselves of the ship's arms. The slaughter then commenced. At that moment Mr. Mullens was walking the poop, and, in order that he should have no opportunity of defeating their object, a party of them was sent to seize him. One of the crew, a brave fellow of the name of Henry Watt, seeing the defenceless position of the master, made towards him, and endeavoured to protect him. The effort, however, quickly ended in his life being taken. Several of the wretches rushed at him with merciless fury, and having dispatched him, threw the mutilated body overboard. Mr. Mullens got up into the mizen rigging. He was followed by one of them, armed with a cutlass, and eventually the master slid down one of the topmost back-stays. The moment he had reached the deck, a number of the infuriated Coolies began cutting at him with their cutlasses, and beating him with heavy iron bolts, and finding that they had accomplished his death, they dropped his remains overboard. Resistance was useless. Mr. Fagg, the chief mate, had gone aloft on the foretopmast-yard, looking out for land; but the second mate, James Aranso, and the cook, Edward Bailey, encountered the Coolies somewhere in the forepart of the ship, and were murdered by them. Believing that they had overcome all possible resistance they espied Mr. Fagg, and beckoned him to come down. He did so, and some of the Coolies who had taken an active part in the massacre led him to the wheel, and by signs directed him to steer for the land, on pain of being put to death if he disobeyed. The mate shaped a course for Point Kambaja, and, on reaching the coast, a few of the fellows put off to the land, but, reporting it inhabited, they returned on board. They then endeavoured to beat up the coast to Cochin China, but that being difficult, they bore away for Pulo Ubi, where the ship was ultimately brought to an anchor. During this cruising they took every precaution to avoid detection. Obtaining the ship's papers and the log-book, they tore them up, and, finding a convenient place on the coast where they had brought up, they went ashore, carrying off with them a considerable amount of the cargo. They then deserted the ship, and, Mr. Fagg subsequently obtaining some aid, she was got to Singapore in the latter part of January.

The *Herald*, under the command of Mr. Lawson, left Shanghai for Leith in the course of last October, and, in addition to the master and his wife, Mrs. Lawson, there were on board two European mates, a steward, carpenter, a cook, a Portuguese seaman, 12 Manillamen, and a Manila boy. Some four or five days after the *Herald* had left Shanghai the crew were put upon the customary allowances. This seemed to annoy the Manillamen. They began to be dissatisfied, and before the vessel had made Anjer they had gone to the captain some four or five times, and demanded more, which was refused. The Manillamen then appeared to have planned a scheme for the purpose of destroying the whole of the Europeans on board, and in the hope of enlisting the Portuguese sailor in their ranks, with a view, no doubt, of more effectually accomplishing their murderous design, they acquainted him with their project. In order that the Europeans might adopt means of defence, the Portuguese endeavoured to persuade them not to resort to such violent means, and offered, with a view, apparently, of pacifying them, to carry the Europeans off by mixing poison in their food. This was attempted, although in a small quantity. Some was mixed with the powdered sugar-cane which was used for the coffee, and of which Mr. Lawson and his wife partook. They suffered from the effects of the poison, but they quickly recovered. While this was going on the Portuguese had contrived to inform Mr. Lawson of the plot the Manila men had arranged. The master then directed the chief officer to muster them every night, and to take their knives from them. He also directed the officers to always keep themselves armed, so as to be ready to act at the moment of any sudden attack. About the 25th day of the voyage, during the whole of which time the European portion of the crew were kept in a state of painful suspense as to the movements of the Manillamen, Anjer was sighted, but there being sufficient water and provisions on board to last them, as it was thought, until they reached the Cape or St. Helena, the *Herald* was not brought to an anchor, but continued the voyage. This more exasperated the men, and early on the morning of the 26th the Portuguese sailor was alarmed by hearing his name called in a loud voice. He ran on deck, and, meeting some of the Manillamen, they told him that they had plenty of water and provisions at their own pleasure, as they had sent the captain and his officers to the other world. The Portuguese was sent to assist in clearing the cabin, when he discovered the bodies of Mr. Lawson, the carpenter, and officers, who, with the exception of the chief mate, were quite dead. Mrs. Lawson, the wife of the captain, was seen near the corpse of her husband crying bitterly. The villains then attached heavy weights to the legs of the bodies, and, taking them on deck, threw them overboard. The poor mate had not breathed his last when brought on deck, and he was heard to say "Good God!" One of the Manillamen, a gunner, then took the command, and appointed two of his companions as first and second officers. In the course of five or six days the wretches recommenced the slaughter. The steward, the cook, and the Portuguese were tied up and told that their last hour had arrived. The steward, it would seem, made an appeal to them for mercy, when the fellow who acted as chief mate split open his head with a hatchet, and, to render his death more certain, ran a long knife through his body. The Portuguese and the cook, who was a native of the coast, contrived to move the wretches to spare them, and they were eventually released, but enjoined to keep the greatest secrecy. On that day it was determined to leave and scuttle the ship. The boats were got ready, and Mrs. Lawson, hearing of their contemplated abandonment, appealed to the Manillamen who had the command to take her ashore, and not leave her behind. The villain unheeded all her entreaties, however, and stated that his companions would not permit him to do so. She then implored them to allow her a spar to cling to, but this was denied. Indeed, so determined were the villains that she should have no chance of saving herself, that before they deserted the ship they secured the unfortunate lady in one of the cabins, where she would have no chance of escaping. About ten o'clock at night they, with the Portuguese, cook, and Manila boy, quitted the vessel in one of the large boats, and shortly afterwards she was seen to founder. Early on the following morning the boat reached Java; the murderers landed at Sjalangkang, but, the authorities hearing of the horrible occurrence, no time was lost in arresting them, and, being secured, they were sent on to Batavia to await the operation of the law. The Portuguese seamen, the cook, and boy have also been secured in order to give the necessary evidence against them.

A third vessel was likely to have had a similar tragedy on board. The *Coryra*, Mr. Paterson's command, manned by a Javanese crew, was proceeding from Macassar to Shanghai, when the men revolted. The second mate was murdered, but the other officers succeeded in overpowering the rascals, and the ship was got into Hong-Kong.

**THE LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."**—A communication, of which the following is a translation, has been received from Constantinople, written, it is supposed, by the captain of the barque which was seen to pass near the *Amazon*, and which it was hoped might possibly have rescued others of the passengers or crew of that ill-fated vessel:—"Constantinople, Feb. 28.—A statement having reached this port to the effect that a barque had been close to the ill-fated, steam-ship *Amazon* without having shown any disposition to afford the sufferers any assistance, I am induced to correct that statement as follows:—On our voyage from Newcastle to this port, we became aware, about one o'clock on the night of the 4th of January, of a great fire, which we soon made up our minds must arise from a ship in flames. At that time we were sailing on a wind under double reefed topsails, mainsail, and jib, but we immediately put on more sail and worked up to windward, until, at three o'clock in the morning, we had got so close to the wreck that flakes of fire fell on our deck. We sailed round the vessel, which was then a frightful mass of flame, without being able to discover any trace of boats or human beings; and although a strict look-out was kept with this view, both on deck and from the tops, all our efforts were fruitless. After this we kept by the wreck at a little distance till the day broke, but at seven o'clock A.M. an explosion took place, after which nothing more was to be seen. We therefore pursued our voyage. This took place in latitude 45.43 N., longitude 5.53, Greenwich.—B. SCHLYTTE.—Barque *Deodala*, of Drammen, Norway."

**THE "AMAZON" FUND.**—The aggregate amount of subscriptions to the *Amazon* fund for the relief of the sufferers by that distressing catastrophe is between £11,000 and £12,000. Temporary relief has been administered to the most necessitous cases—such as widows and orphans, who have been left without means of support by the loss of their relatives. The Rev. Mr. Blood has recently received the presentation of a living, while Miss Smith has received from £200 to £300 by private subscriptions, totally irrespective of the *Amazon* fund proper. The fund was disposed of on Tuesday, at Southampton, by a general meeting of the committee; the Mayor of Southampton was in the chair. It was found that the future arrangements for the disposal of the fund could not be worked by a committee, and twenty-six trustees were appointed, consisting of the Mayor and four members of the Town Council of Southampton, four directors of the West India Company, four directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, several clergymen and dissenting ministers, and other gentlemen of Southampton. The Rev. Mr. Blood received £100; Miss Smith and Miss Brady, £200 each; Mrs. Brown (sister of the Rev. Mr. Winton, one of the passengers, and wholly supported by him), a widow with three children, £250; the mother of the third officer, £150; the parents of Mitchell, the poor stewardess, and who are eighty years of age, £20; twelve poor widows, whose sons were lost in the *Amazon*, received sums varying from £5 to £25 each. All the survivors amongst the crew, without any exception, received sums of £4 and £5 each. Gould and Atwood, two of the surviving crew, received additional gratuities of £5 each; for they, notwithstanding their torrid condition on board the Dutch galliot which rescued them, manfully protected the lady survivors from outrage attempted by the mate of the galliot. Only one person has been excused for misconduct from the benefit of the fund. When the fund was disposed of, thanks were voted to the Mayor of Southampton, to the directors of the West India Company, to Captain Englede and the directors of the Peninsular Company, and to the sub-committee. It is the belief of the trustees of the *Amazon* fund that the fund will ultimately amount to £14,000, and that they will be enabled to increase the annuities and gratuities at present decided on.





WAGGON ASCENDING THE UNCOMMOSS HILL, NATAL.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE advices received this week by the regular monthly mail steamship confirm the satisfactory account of the improved state of matters at the seat of war which we noticed last week, as conveyed by a casual channel of communication. The date of the latest intelligence is the 3d ult., at which date the operations of the troops had been so successful against the Kaffirs, that at Cape Town it was not deemed too sanguine to regard the speedy termination of the war as certain, and anticipate that little would have been left by Sir Harry Smith for his successor, General Cathcart, to do, but to hail the victorious and final close of this protracted and harassing contest.

The details of the preceding month's operations notice the capture of extensive herds of cattle by the divisions under General Somerset and Colonel Eyre, as had been previously announced. Those troops returned about the 11th of January to head-quarters; and simultaneously Sandilli, Macomo, Mapassa, and other Kaffir chiefs, sued for peace, on which Sir Harry Smith informed their councillors that he would accede to their request, and spare their lives, on the terms of their unconditional surrender. These terms they hesitated to accept, when on the 18th his Excellency the Governor informed them that they should have seven days to consider, and if they did not consent, the whole of his forces should enter upon their territory. The term expired on the 25th, and, no answer having been received, on the 27th of January 6000 men of all arms, formed into seven columns, marched against them, with orders to spare the tribes of every chief who would quietly surrender, but to cut down the crops, take the cattle, and destroy every enemy found upon the land of the disaffected. The result of these operations remains to be seen; but little doubt, however, was entertained that they would be so far successful, that the Kaffirs would be glad to submit to any terms that may be dictated. They are short of powder, and anxious to reap their crops, and therefore desirous of peace, whilst the forces now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief are of overwhelming strength.

The hardships endured by the troops in this bush warfare are described as unexampled in their severity. On some occasions the men had not changed their clothes for several weeks. The rains had been excessive—sometimes continuing incessantly for three days; there were no tents,

and both officers and men had to sleep on the ground—a blanket generally being their only protection. Colonel Burns and party, in charge of fifty empty wagons, who started on the 14th December from the White Kei for Whittlesea to obtain provisions, had experienced most violent thunder-storms and heavy rains for several successive days; and the ground was so swampy, that sometimes as many as twenty-four oxen were yoked to each wagon. On the 21st, 22d, and 23d December, they could only succeed in advancing a mile each day; the Kaffirs watching them in great numbers from the surrounding hills, but not venturing to molest them. They ultimately accomplished their march in nine days, the distance ordinarily occupying but three days.

Fort White and Fort Cox had been successfully supplied with provisions from King William's Town up to the 15th January. This was effected in the course of three days, and without any molestation from the enemy.

The accompanying Illustration, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, shows Fort Grey, the first fort on the road to King William's Town from Buffalo Mouth. This View gives a general good idea of the erections in the colony which our troops have often to defend.

## WAGGON OF NATAL.

The most expensive item in the outlay of a Natal farmer is a waggon, such as our Artist, Mr. J. B. West, jun., has here pictured, ascending the Uncommos Hill, on the Upper Drift of the Uncommos River, Natal Colony, on the road to Morley Mission station. An African wagon requires to be very strongly made; for which the different woods employed are well adapted. The roads in some parts of Natal are not unfrequently very rough, and would be altogether impassable by any English-built vehicle; but the Dutchman has made its construction his great study. It is drawn by a span of twelve or fourteen oxen, which are attached by yokes fastened on the neck to a long chain or treck-tow, which is made fast to the dissel-boom or pole of the waggon, to which the hind oxen are yoked, and depended upon for guidance. Each ox has its name, to which it attends, being kept in perpetual fear of the whip, the stock of which is ten or twelve feet long, and, in the hands of an expert driver, is an instrument capable of inflicting very severe punishment, often cutting through the skin, and marking the animal for life. The oxen have reins or thongs of undressed skin tied round their horns, and a native is required to lead the

front pair. The best drivers are the Hottentots, who walk alongside the team or seat themselves on the front chest, and shout and scream to their charge in a language quite unintelligible and unutterable save by the initiated. They will travel at the rate of between thirty and forty miles per day; and will do this for some months, with proper care, on tolerable roads. All waggons are covered in with a canvas tent, which is either painted or lined, so as to be perfectly dry and comfortable in cold or rainy weather.

## MARSHAL MARMONT.

"ULTIMUS ROMANORUM!" The very last, indeed, and one most remarkable of a brilliant galaxy—the Imperial Marshals of Napoleon, died on the 2d inst. at Venice. The surrender of Paris to the allies in 1814 by Marmont, whether in treachery to Bonaparte or in good faith to France, attached the Marshal, in his subsequent career, irrevocably to the Bourbons; his memorable defence of their cause in 1830 made him an exile for the rest of his life. Yet this commander, despite of faults which he severely atoned for, has high claims to the favourable remembrance and the respect of his country, for during the achievement of her imperial fame, his sword scarcely ever rested in the sheath. M. Thiers has adjudged him to have been one of the best tacticians in the Emperor's armies.

Augustus Frederick Louis Visse de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, a Marshal of France, and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and of St. Louis, and Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, was the scion of an ancient noble Burgundian family, which for centuries had supplied warriors to France. He was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the 20th July, 1774. Marmont inherited, and from his earliest youth displayed, the martial spirit of his ancestors. In his fifteenth year he entered the French army as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of infantry; but convinced that promotion would be more rapid in the artillery, he soon abandoned the former service for the latter. At Toulon he attracted the notice of Bonaparte; and when that youthful hero was invested with the command of the army of the Interior, Marmont hastened to Paris, and was appointed his aide-de-camp.

Throughout the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Syria, Marmont was at the side of Napoleon, and was one of the few selected to return with him to France. In the arduous passage of Mount St. Bernard, and in the affair of Fort St. Bard, Marmont greatly distinguished himself. He commanded the artillery at Marengo; and at the close of the campaign became a General of Division. In the wars from 1805 to 1807, Marmont served with equal honours. In the campaigns of 1808 and 1809, so glorious to Napoleon and his satellites, Marmont took part heart and soul: he proved himself one of the sinews of the Imperial strength and conquest. He it was who had carried on the siege of Ragusa, and occupied the territory of the old Ragusan Republic. He shared



THE LATE MARSHAL MARMONT.

in the great victory of Wagram. For reward of these services he obtained a Marshal's baton, and the title of Duke of Ragusa. After this he was ordered to replace Massena in his Portuguese command. On his arrival in Spain Marmont effected a junction with the army of Soult, and their combined forces marched to relieve Badajoz, then besieged by Wellington. The English General was not sufficiently strong to oppose them, and retreated towards Salamanca, the Duke of Ragusa following him. For a time they watched each other, neither being willing to strike the first blow; but a blunder of Marmont at length threw the initiative into the hands of Wellington. He was at dinner in his tent, when information was brought him that the French were extending their wing, probably to outflank him. "Marmont's good genius has forsaken him!" said Wellington, and instantly mounted his horse. The French could not withstand the impetuous onset of the enemy; they were driven from their positions, and the disorder of their flight was much increased, in consequence of a wound which deprived them of Marmont's services early in the action, and led to the amputation of his arm. This engagement was the great, and to us the glorious, battle of Salamanca. Though unable from his wound to proceed to Russia, Marmont held command at Lutzen, Bautzen, and at Leipzig, where he was wounded again. He afterwards defended, step by step, the territory of France against the formidable masses of the enemy which swept over it from the Rhine to the capital. His heroic efforts to repel the armed hordes of Austria and Russia have long been the admiration of military men. It is almost a pity that he did not fall during the struggle, while still in the greatness and the purity of his fame; what came of his subsequent life was nought but bitterness. On the 29th March, 1814, in disregard of the express directions of the Emperor, and of the giant advance of Napoleon himself to relieve the city, Marmont felt it necessary to agree to the evacuation of Paris in favour of the allies. For this act Napoleon denounced him as a traitor, and Napoleon's subjects never forgave him. During the hundred days, Marmont remained faithful to the Bourbons. On their return he was named King's-Lieutenant. He was also made a Peer of France, and as such he committed an act of far more certain shame than his surrender of Paris: he voted for the death of Ney. In 1826 he was Ambassador for France in Russia, at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

On the promulgation of the fatal ordinances by Charles X., in 1830, Marmont was called upon to undertake the military suppression of the insurrection in Paris. Averse himself to the policy that the Ministry was then adopting, he nevertheless felt himself bound to obey the King in this extremity, and to sustain the Royal authority. "I am," said he, "a Marshal under orders, and I am bound by my duty to continue the contest as long as the result is doubtful," and he acted accordingly. When he found all was lost, he withdrew his troops, and shortly afterwards he followed his deposed Sovereign into exile. This event terminated the public career of Marmont; he has since lived and died in retirement away from France. His name was erased from the list of Marshals, and a black veil covered his portrait in the Salle des Maréchaux at the Palace of the Tuilleries, as in the case of the picture of Marino Faliero, in the Ducal Palace at Venice. Did he altogether deserve this?

The little more than twenty years that have passed over, and the momentous changes that have befallen the French since the armed struggle of 1830, in which Marshal Marmont took so leading a part, have effected a great change in men's opinions on the subject. What then was looked on as a mere regal attempt upon the liberty of the people, appears now rather an endeavour to restrain, by a stretch of the law that terrible spirit of anarchy in France, which, after years of frequent outbreak and bloodshed, has yielded only to a far more absolute power than ever entered into the contemplation of the Bourbon Monarch and his advisers. Most possibly, as years roll on, posterity, in its leniency to Charles X., will be inclined to be still more favourable to Marshal Marmont, who undoubtedly was one of the best and bravest soldiers of his time.

REWARDS TO HUMANITY AND BRAVERY.—Two splendid chronometers, intended for presentation to Messrs. Sheard and W. Evans, are now on view at Mr. Alderman Carter's, of Cornhill, with the following inscriptions:—"The inhabitants of Mauritius present this chronometer to Mr. Samuel Bishop Sheard, late second officer of the ship *Randolph*, wrecked on this island on the night of the 25th June, 1851, to mark their admiration of his gallantry and humanity in repeatedly risking his life, under circumstances of peril and danger, in order to save the Indian immigrant passengers, in which he was eminently successful." "Presented by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to Mr. W. Evans, master of the brig *Marsden*, of London, in acknowledgment of his humane conduct towards 21 survivors of the *Amazon* steam-ship.—4th January 1852."



FORT GREY, BETWEEN KING WILLIAM'S TOWN AND BUFFALO MOUTH.





MUGGUNBHOJ KUMEMCHUND, THE BANKER OF AHMEDABAD.

MONUMENT TO LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVIS.

A MILITARY monument, executed by Mr. Physick, sculptor, King-street, St. James's, has just been erected in the church at Kingham, Oxfordshire, by a private friend, to the memory of the late Lieut.-



MONUMENTAL TABLET TO LIEUT.-COL. DAVIS, JUST PLACED IN KINGHAM CHURCH, NEAR CHIPPING NORTON.

Colonel Davis, who commanded the 52d Oxfordshire Light Infantry. It represents a soldier of the 52d in a mourning position, leaning over an urn, which surmounts a sarcophagus; the effect is altogether impressive.

Colonel Davis was an officer generally known in the service, having served 24 years in the distinguished regiment of which he rose to the command. He was universally beloved by a very extensive acquaintance, and much respected as a talented officer, ever desirous of improving the social and moral condition of the men, and as an accomplished scholar and gentleman in all the transactions of life.

MUGGUNBHOJ KUMEMCHUND, THE BOMBAY BANKER.

WE have much pleasure in recording a most munificent act of the above wealthy souer, or banker, of Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay; and who, in the cause of female education is emulating the princely liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whose friend he is. Muggunbhoj Kumemchund has lately placed in the hands of Government the sum of 20,000 rupees, for the purpose of building and endowing a female school in Ahmedabad; in consideration of which the Right Honourable the Governor in council has conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur; and on the 29th of September, at a crowded durbur, held in the court of the adaulut, a speech in Guzerat having been read by the Sheristader, a handsome gold medal, having a likeness of her Majesty and a suitable inscription, was presented by C. M. Harrison, Esq., C.S., Judge of Ahmedabad, who had been the medium of communication with Government throughout the transaction; zealously promoting the liberal design, and suggesting the manner of its acknowledgment. In returning home, escorted by a numerous body of friends, the Rao Bahadur scattered silver to the populace. The first stone of the new school was laid by Mr. Harrison in the evening.

The accompanying Portrait is from a clever painting by W. Carpenter, son of Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of the British Museum.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday Mr. Reid tried another series of interesting experiments on the South-Western Railway, similar to those he performed at Dover on the 3d inst., one instrument and battery being placed in the Admiralty, Whitehall, and the other in the Portsmouth-dockyard; distance in round numbers 100 miles. Several messages were sent to and fro from the Admiralty to the dockyard by the miniature battery with perfect success. This battery being removed, the piece of zinc and silver was then introduced into the mouth of the operator, and a message sent from London to Portsmouth, and repeated back directly. There were present in the Admiralty—Colonel Wyld, D.E., and Mr. Wyld, jun. At the Portsmouth-dockyard were—Admiral Sir T. Briggs, his Secretary, and others. The experiments were previously witnessed by Captain Hamilton of the Admiralty, Mr. Dyer, &c.

RAILROAD ON THE ICE.

We question whether Dr. Lardner, in his comprehensive work on "Railway Economy," has described a more primitive contrivance than the following, which has just been communicated to a United States journal:—

On the mail route by railway between Baltimore and Philadelphia proper, across the river Susquehanna, in the State of Maryland, passengers are taken across by a large steamboat, having a railway on the top, which conveys the mail, the second-class passengers, and the luggage cars. The passengers leave the cars at the wharf, and take fresh ones on the opposite side. This season has been unusually severe, so much so as to freeze the bay; and as the ice drifted it became packed to the depth of ten or twelve feet, which entirely prevented the boat crossing. A single board pathway was laid for the passengers, and the mail and luggage drawn over in sledges by men. This was found to hinder the mail train so much, that the company fell to work, and laid a railway on wide sleepers, levelling and filling up the inequalities of the mass of ice and snow, and the railway was done as if by magic. At each side of the river an inclined plane was constructed on tressels. As soon as the mail and luggage cars arrive they are run down by the brake, and instantly a sleigh, with a man and a pair of stout horses, are in readiness, and a rope is hitched from the sleigh to the car, and off goes the car, sleigh, and horses in the same manner as a canal boat is towed on the tow-path. As soon as the car reaches the opposite side, a rope is in readiness from a locomotive and hitched to the car, and up it goes. Passengers cross by sleighs, or walk. Most persons walk. The river is three-quarters of a mile wide, and as the car passed me I could not feel the least vibration. The Railroad Company have petitioned the Legislature of Maryland several times to grant permission to construct a bridge across, but have hitherto failed. It is hoped that leave will be granted.

I have crossed this river on an average once a month for the last ten years, three times since it has been frozen over this season, which is about six weeks this 14th day of February, and I observed that all objects on the opposite side were as plain again as when the river was open, and the distance appears not one-fourth as great. Is it the evaporation of the water that creates a veil, or what

JOHN SKIRVING.



RAILROAD ON THE FROZEN SUSQUEHANNA, STATE OF MARYLAND.

DAVID BOSWELL REID, M.D., F.R.S.E.

THE subject of our memoir, second son of the late Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh (a physician distinguished for his scholarship and great literary attainments, and the last in the direct line of the ancient family of De Boiseville), by Christian Arnot, eldest daughter of the deceased Hugo Arnot, Esq., advocate, of Balcormo, well known as author of the "History of Edinburgh," "Criminal Trials," &c., was born at Edinburgh in the June of 1805. He was educated at the High School there, of which Professor Pillans was then rector, and before entering the University spent a year at a chemical manufactory at Portobello, where his attention was first directed, in 1818, to the science to which he has since devoted himself. During his studies he was elected senior president of the Royal Medical Society, then famous as one of the oldest debating societies in the kingdom. He engaged at that period in dispensary practice, which made him familiar with the condition of the homes and mode of life of the labouring population of Edinburgh; and also for a short time undertook the duties of resident physician in the Fever Hospital at Queensbury House. He subsequently took his degree of M.D. at the University.

In 1825, after spending some time abroad, he opened classes in Edinburgh for instruction in chemistry—at the commencement with no great promise, for during his first session he had but one pupil. The number, however, rose rapidly, so that for the seven years preceding his removal to London they exceeded 300 annually.

Dr. Reid's medical practice amongst the poorer portion of the population, and the continually recurring prevalence, in certain localities, of fever in its most virulent forms, drew his attention to the consideration how far the sufferings of the people were attributable to removable causes of disease; and he became, in the course of his investigation, so impressed with the importance of the sanitary improvement of the dwellings of the poor, as to make it a prominent topic in his lectures. Numbers of his pupils were thus led to the same important field of inquiry, and have many of them become distinguished sanitary reformers at home and abroad.

At the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1834, his lecture and class-rooms (constructed, under his direction, with especial regard to sanitary arrangements for the health of his pupils) were thrown open to the inspection of the Association, and were visited by several members of both Houses of Parliament, who took great interest in the acoustic effects of the construction adopted, by which, whether crowded or empty, a moderate voice, without being raised beyond the



DR. DAVID BOSWELL REID.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.

tone of ordinary conversation, could be heard with perfect distinctness and facility in every part of the room, and Dr. Reid contends that rooms for the communication of sound may be constructed in the same manner as instruments, giving a range of power and facility for the voice, and also for musical purposes, which would far exceed anything that has yet been erected. So complete in these rooms were the appliances for experiments on a large scale, that the place had more the appearance of a manufacturing workshop than of class and lecture-rooms. The roof was supported on fourteen hollow columns, surrounding which were no fewer than 100 furnaces, one central column alone having 22. There were 200 gas-burners—air-flues, drains, and water were accessible at every point—and a steam-engine, the gift of the late James Baird, manager of the Shotts Iron-works, enabled the Doctor's pupils to carry out every process in the manufacture of iron, and to make large castings in every description of metal.

Scarcely had the members of the Association returned to town than the Houses of Parliament were burnt down; and on the appointment of the committee of 1835, to consider the acoustic and ventilation arrangement of the new Houses of Parliament, Dr. Reid's rooms were at once called to mind. He was sent for, and, with a number of other witnesses, examined upon the subject; and in the following year, as a practical test of the principles he had recommended, he was entrusted with their application to the House then in use for the Commons, and subsequently to the temporary House of Peers. The works for acoustics and ventilation at the old House of Commons were completed in three months, at an expense of less than £6000; and up to the last session, a period of fifteen years, were continuously in use, forming "the first systematic plan of ventilation ever carried out in any public building, either in this or any other country."

In 1840 Dr. Reid was appointed to arrange and superintend the ventilation of the new Houses; and in 1844 the lighting also was put into his hands. The committees of both Houses, in 1846, reported instructions for the continuance of the application of his plans; but later in the same year he was deprived of all power and authority in the matter, and has never since acted in his appointed capacity, except under protest, nor has he been afforded the essential facilities for the completion of his original scheme. Meanwhile, however, he has had the opportunity of proving on a large scale the practicability of his plans in the courts of law at St. George's-hall, Liverpool. In 1847 the House of Commons again entrusted its ventilation to Dr. Reid, and, by a resolution in the present session, the lighting has also been confided to him. But Dr. Reid's labours have not been devoted alone to the subject of ventilation. He early entered into investigations connected with the moral and physical condition of the people, and urged the impossibility of their proper progressive elevation, unless the system of elementary education included the practical application of scientific knowledge to every-day life, in agriculture, arts, manufactures, and the appliances of home essential to health and longevity.

Dr. Reid has also written upon his favourite subjects. He first published, in 1824, at Black's, in Edinburgh, an introduction to the study of chemistry. This was followed by other works on chemistry; and in 1844 he published, at Longman's, his illustrations of ventilation. His report, as one of the Commissioners of Health of Towns, to which he was appointed in 1843, was published, with illustrations, in 1845, and many thousand copies were circulated by the Government. His "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Chemistry," and his "Text-Book for Professional Students," in which he introduced a new system of diagrams, have each gone through three editions, and were published by MacLachlan, of Edinburgh. His "Rudiments of the Chemistry of Daily Life," of which a fourth edition has lately been published by Baillière, has been largely introduced in schools in this country, and also at New York. A lithograph of his class-room, by Standidge, shows the immense extent of the provisions made there for the practical study of chemistry; and in 1837, at the request of the Russian Government, drawings and apparatus were sent to St. Petersburg, for the establishment of a chemical school, based on the same arrangements.

Tickets to a thousand teachers were issued at the Privy Council Office for admission to a gratuitous course of lectures given by him







**LADIES' GUILD.**—The Managers will RECEIVE for **SALVAGE**, at the Bazaar of the Institution, 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, all descriptions of **WORKS**, the bona fide production of Ladies, provided they shall be adjudged by the Works Committee to contain evidence of artistic ability and skill. The names to be given in confidence to the President.

**CONTRACTS.**—The committee of the Royal Asylum of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY are ready to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY to their country establishment, for six months, from the 31st inst. of **BREAD**, flour, meat, milk, butter, and cheese. Forms of Tender may be had at the office.

**EDWARD FREDERICK LEERS, Secretary.**

2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, March, 1852.

**LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING-WATER COMPANY.**—The Shareholders are informed that the BILL of this COMPANY has PASSED the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, and that the Directors are taking the necessary steps to ensure the Act being obtained during the present Session of Parliament. Applications for the remaining shares may be made at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 30, Moorgate-street, City; or to the Brokers, Messrs Johnson, Langdon, and Co, Token-house-yard.

**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly,** between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time during the day. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms, &c, apply to Mr Smart, as above.

**CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho,** capable of accommodating 2000 persons. SOIREES D'ANTEE every Night. Admission, 6d; per quarter, £1 1s. Mr Caldwell is ready to teach any Lady or Gentleman dancing (privately) in the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are formed in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are formed in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are formed in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s.

**CLOSING OF NIAGARA and JERUSALEM, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.**—These Views, unequalled in accuracy and detail, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. The Picture of NIMROUD, and the recent Discoveries of A H LAYARD, Esq, and all the surrounding interesting objects, is NOW OPEN; as also the LAKE and TOWN of LUCERNE. Admission, 1s each circle; or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

**FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, London.**—The Committee of Management have the satisfaction of announcing the gratifying fact, that Fourteen Contributors of Fifty Guineas each have sent in their names, in compliance with the benevolent suggestion of Mrs Wolrige, and there only remain now six more contributors to complete the 1000 guineas in aid of the funds of this charity. Those who are in affluence, and have been spared from the greatest of all human afflictions, may, they trust, be induced to contribute in co-operation of, and to assist, the efforts made by the committee and medical officers to arrest, if possible, the ravages of this fearful malady. There are now 142 patients under treatment, many of whom have derived great relief.

**W J COCKERILL, Secretary.**

Board-room, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.

## GRAND PRESENT

WITH NEXT WEEK'S

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, will be given to Subscribers and regular Purchasers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the

## SPLENDID SHEET OF MUSIC; THE NATIONAL MELODIES OF ENGLAND.

The Musical Editorship by SIR H. BISHOP; the Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

TWO LARGE SHEETS, SIXPENCE ONLY.

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### BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Upper Ten Thousand.—Commentary on the Church Catechism.—Lord Palmerston's Opinions and Policy.—Notes on Ireland.—The Student in Architecture.—Homoeopathy in 1851.—Hearts and Altars. 3 vols.—Lebanon's Wilhelm Tell.—History of Corfu.—Shrapnell's Survey of London.—Jacotot's Method.—History of a New Spinnin' Whale.—Singsby Papers.—Adventures of a B. Anty. 3 vols.—Literature of Northern Europe.—Richard's Poems and Essays.—Examiner.—Home Truths for Home Peasants.—The Faros of Life. 3 vols.—Vendicta.—How to see the British Museum.—Keith Johnson's School Atlas.—Lives of the Queens of England, vol 6.—Reports on Cholera.—Nouvelles Bulleins Français, No. L.—Vacher's Parliamentary Companion.—Letters from Italy and Vienna.—Master Engineers and their Workmen.—A Few Words on the Merits and Demerits of the Question of Free Trade.—The Metropolitan and Municipal Administration.—Helen of Inpsbruck.—Music.—"Home."—"L'Arceur."—"To Santo che in Potta."—"Come quel Fior al Lido."—"The Invitation Polka."—"Late Hours."—"Give Place, ye Lovers."—"Help me, O Lord!"

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

At length there is a reasonable prospect of an end to the Kaffir war. Probably it has been already brought to a triumphant conclusion; for the last advices from the Cape state that the principal Kaffir chiefs, beaten or out-manœuvred, and threatened with certain famine in case of prolonged resistance, have sued for peace. The next arrival, it is to be confidently expected, will bring the welcome intelligence that Sir Harry Smith has finally subjugated them. The country will have much reason to rejoice at such a consummation, for this unhappy war was not simply discreditable to our arms, but ruinous to our resources. It was waged against an enemy whom it was no glory to subdue, but by whom it was most vexatious and disgraceful to be baffled; and was carried on at a cost wholly incommensurate with the advantages that were likely to be gained by it. But while the country will rejoice for its own sake that the surplus revenues hitherto engulphed in the hungry maw of Kaffraria will be set free, to be devoted to better purposes at home, it will also rejoice, for the sake of the gallant Sir Harry Smith, that it has been by his exertions that the war has been concluded. It may be safely said that there was not a gentleman in England who did not feel regret and sympathy that Sir Harry Smith should have been made the scapegoat of Earl Grey, and that Earl Grey should have subjected a gallant soldier to the indignity of receiving such a letter of recall as that which his Lordship did not think it unbecoming to address to him. That letter was the severest condemnation ever inflicted upon the late colonial administration; for, although the condemnation was meant for Sir Harry Smith, it reacted upon its own author. It will be no small satisfaction to Sir Harry Smith to have concluded the war before his letter of recall reached him, and to hand over the civil and military government of the colony to his successor with no other task before him than that of turning victory to the best account. In this moment it should not be forgotten in England, where we may soon expect to see the late Governor of the Cape, that he was continually thwarted by the Colonial Office; that he asked for reinforcements which were refused; and that when, ultimately, in consequence of his reiterated demands, those reinforcements were grudgingly sent to him, he needed nothing more to terminate the war with honour and success. The treatment he received from Lord Grey will serve as an additional stimulus to his countrymen to give him a cordial reception on his return. Thus the past indignity will increase the future triumph. On all merely personal questions the common sense and common feeling of the public are sure to do justice, and Sir Harry Smith is already avenged.

But the task reserved for his successor, though simplified, will be arduous. To place the future relations of the disaffected Dutch, the discontented English, and the treacherous though subdued Kaffirs, upon a satisfactory footing, and to make the colony free, prosperous, and happy, is an undertaking of no common responsibility. General Cathcart has his work before him, and, if he

succeed, will deserve, even more than Sir Harry Smith, the gratitude of his country. We do not know what kind of a Colonial Minister we at present have the happiness—or, it may be, the unhappiness—to possess; but there is one comfort in the reflection that he cannot be worse, and is, in all probability, better than the last. The colony possesses, or will immediately possess, the inestimable right of local self-government; and, if the necessary measures of improvement to be taken on the spot be not delayed or thwarted by any proceedings in Downing-street, by the present or any future holder of the colonial seals, we may reasonably anticipate that it will become in due time a source of strength, as well as of pride, to the British empire.

The present Parliament has abundance of work before it, whether it employ its energies in fighting the battle of Free Trade, or whether it accept the invitation of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to aid in the framing of the various measures which the interest of the country requires. It will have to pass a Militia Bill of some kind; not that of which Lord John Russell's Administration expired, but one better adapted to the end in view: and it may be presumed, however keen and protracted the debates upon it may be, that the House of Commons and the Administration will be able to come to an understanding about it. The same may be said of the necessary renewal of the Income-tax, unless Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli should decide upon making an appeal to the country upon the whole question of the Budget, in which case the Income-tax question will merge into the larger one of Free Trade, and be left for the next Parliament to consider. The Ministerial measure for the well-merited disfranchisement of the notorious borough of St. Alban's, and the bestowal of its two members and those of Sudbury upon some other places, such as Birkenhead or the Gorbals of Glasgow, is not of immediate importance. If the measure can be passed during this session, it will be well; but if it do not pass, it will not signify; and St. Alban's may again return to Parliament the representatives of its venality, without any great additional injury to its character, and with no detriment to the public service.

But the case is different with the last of the great measures which Lord Derby has wisely adopted from the Government of his predecessor. The reform of the Court of Chancery ought not to be postponed. That court is admitted by the universal consent of all parties—judges and advocates, as well as the unhappy suitors—to be the greatest abuse in the empire. The public of all classes read with unmixed satisfaction the clear and able speech of Lord St. Leonard's, in which his Lordship announced the approaching doom of that venerable nuisance; and in proportion to the satisfaction experienced at such a statement from so admirable a lawyer, will be the regret of the public if the wars of faction in the Lower House should lead to the postponement of that measure to a future Parliament. There is, however, some reason to fear that such will be the result. The Ministry admit, and even insist upon the importance of the measure; but in giving to a meditated bread-tax the paramount claim to the decision of the country, they throw all other questions into insignificance, and prepare the way for their temporary abandonment. But the success of this particular measure rests more with the Ministry than with the House of Commons. If Lord Derby is really as anxious that it should pass as the explanation of Lord St. Leonard's would lead the public to believe, it remains with his Lordship and Mr. Disraeli to urge it forward. All the facts are known, the mind of the public is made up, there is little or no difference of opinion even upon the minor details of the proposed reform, and the measure might without difficulty become law before the approaching dissolution. We fear that party exigencies will not permit the consummation; but while we fear, it is not without a hope that means may be taken to save this one brand from the burning.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

During the past week her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family have taken their customary exercise daily.

Divine service was performed on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Protheroe before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance and the Royal household were also present.

On Monday evening, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a distinguished circle at dinner, at the family mansion in Arlington-street.

Lord John Russell had a Parliamentary dinner party, on Tuesday, at his residence in Chesham-place.

The Countess of Derby gave the first of a series of receptions on Wednesday night, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The *réunion* was honoured with the presence of about 700 leading members of the political and fashionable world.

The Earl of Lonsdale (Lord President of the Council) gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence on Carlton House Terrace.

**THE FIRST LEVEE OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**—There was a vast attendance of the nobility, gentry, and the clergy of the Established Church at the first levee of the Lord-Lieutenant, held by his Excellency on Tuesday, in Dublin Castle. There were nearly two thousand persons present, including upwards of thirty Peers. It is stated that this was the most numerous levee for several years, with the exception of that held by the Queen during her Majesty's visit.

On Monday last the Presence Chamber of Dublin Castle was so densely crowded by a deputation from the Provost, Fellows, Scholars, &c. of Trinity College, who were in the act of presenting an address to the Earl of Eglinton, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that a portion of the flooring gave way; and had the ceiling below not been supported by the projection of some pillars, the whole floor would inevitably have fallen in, and a terrific catastrophe have resulted.

The *Inverness Courier* relates an instance of presence of mind in a farmer's daughter, who, being attacked by a ferocious bull in a level field at North Uist, with no place of refuge to resort to, and three-quarters of a mile from home, placed herself under the protection of a good-natured bull, which jogged along with her across the field, keeping her assailant at bay.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN UNDERGRADUATE AT CAMBRIDGE.**—On Monday afternoon, as Mr. J. F. Anstey, of Trinity College, was leaping his horse over some fences in the field of Mr. Sparrow, at Chesterton, he was thrown to the ground, and one of his feet remaining fixed in the stirrup, the animal dragged him three or four times round the field at a fearful pace, his head, at every stride of the horse, coming in contact with the ground. When taken up he was insensible, and was conveyed to Mr. Sparrow's house; but he survived but a short period, having sustained severe injuries of the skull. The unfortunate gentleman, who was only about twenty years of age, was the son of Gilbert Anstey, Esq., of Houghton Hall, Hants.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.**—On Wednesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a lady of the name of Miss Mary Ann Rudd, aged 35 years, residing at No. 49, Southampton-row, Russell-square, was preparing to dress, when she complained of a pain in her side, and, on going into the garden, fell down and immediately expired.

**AN ORIGINAL STAGE SCENE.**—A curious circumstance has just interrupted the performance of the French artists at the Theatre Royal, Berlin. A Mlle. Marie Roger was to make her *début* in *Jeanne Mathieu*. A select audience had assembled, and the King and Queen were in the Royal box. The piece commenced, and Mlle. Roger made her entry, when suddenly appeared at her side another actress, Mlle. Berté, dressed for the part assigned in the bills to Mlle. Roger, and took up her action and dialogue. The *débutante* raised her hands in despair, and withdrew. The public, however, were by no means disposed to acquiesce in this substitution, and by its disapprobation compelled the intruder to retire. The manager was now called forward to state what he knew of this strange proceeding, and explained that Mlle. Berté, indignant at seeing taken from her a part which she conceived she had made her own, had concealed herself in the *coulisse* to endeavour to carry off the applause which she conceived was hers of right. This act of courage, worthy a better cause, was laughed at. Mlle. Roger again appeared and played with much success, the public seeming willing to compensate her for her first misadventure.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

##### FREE TRADE.

The Duke of Newcastle having presented a petition from the Commercial Association of Manchester, praying that the country may as speedily as possible be relieved from the state of anxiety and suspense which at present extensively prevails among all classes of the population, as to the course of commercial policy which her Majesty's Government proposes to adopt, asked the noble Earl at the head of the Government, whether he was prepared to advise her Majesty to dissolve the Parliament as early as possible consistent with the interests of the public service, and to call a new Parliament together as soon after as circumstances would permit.

The Earl of Derby said, although he respectfully declined to re-enter upon a discussion in reference to Free Trade after his statement the other evening, he had no hesitation in saying that he was prepared to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament after certain urgent measures had been passed, amongst which was that for the internal organisation of the country against foreign attack, and he was of opinion that an opportunity should be given for the expression of its opinion by the new Parliament before the close of the next autumn.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord J. Russell asked if the Government were prepared to advise her Majesty to dissolve the Parliament as speedily as the public service would permit, in order that those important subjects he referred to might be brought under early consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was the intention of the Government to recommend her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament as soon as the necessary measures should be passed for the service of her Majesty and for the security and good government of the realm.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—On Thursday, at a court held for the dispatch of public business, a resolution was agreed to, after some opposition, which declared "That it be a standing order of the court that no son of any member of the court be admitted a candidate for any office or situation in the gift or appointment of the court, or any committee or commission of the court; the order, however, not to apply to any person who has already served the corporation in any office or situation."

**THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUB.**—A general meeting of the members of this club and their friends was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. John-street, on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Capt. J. Murray Prior, when a resolution was agreed to expressive of regret at the course taken by the Government in respect to the volunteer rifle corps; and it was unanimously resolved, "That the members of the metropolitan and other rifle clubs having thought it proper, in the first instance, to offer to form themselves into volunteer rifle corps, and this offer having been for the present declined by the Government, it is held advisable that the clubs at once proceed to fit themselves, as far as they can by associated rifle practice, for future organisation should circumstances occur which might render their formation into rifle corps desirable to her Majesty's Government."

**SURREY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.**—On the same day a public meeting was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, for the purpose of forming the above corps for the districts of Southwark and Bermondsey; W. Pritchard, Esq., the High Bailiff of Southwark, in the chair. A letter was read from Lord Ellesmere, in which the writer regretted that he was too old to join the ranks, but that he had two sons, who would do so immediately. Resolutions constituting the corps were adopted.

**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.**—On Thursday night an inquest was held by Mr. W. Payne, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Frederick Hayward, aged 24, who died at that institution on the previous day while under the influence of chloroform, administered to him at his own desire while undergoing an operation for a tumour at the back of the left ear. Verdict, "Died from the effects of chloroform."

**CHURCH AND STATE.**—On Thursday evening a public meeting convened by the Anti-State Church Association was held at the City of London Institution, Aldersgate-street; George Wilson, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the chairman; the Rev. W. G. Barrett, of Royston; the Rev. John Burnett, and Mr. N. T. Langridge, in support of the views of the association.

**LIVERPOOL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.**—The select committee, consisting of Captain Harris (chairman), Sir J. Norreys, Mr. S. Davies, Mr. Miner, and Mr. W. Gould, on Thursday passed the preamble of this bill, for establishing a museum and library in Liverpool.

**RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.**—The Russian Dutch loan, on the 1st Jan., 1851, amounted to 16,250,000 florins. The interest paid in 1851 upon this loan, under the convention between George III., the King of the Netherlands, and the Emperor of Russia, amounted to 806,250 florins.

**THE MILITIA.**—A parliamentary return, just printed, shows that £115,542 10s. 11d. was expended on the militia of the United Kingdom in 1849-50, and £108,476 4s. 1d. in 1850-51.

**MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.**—The total amount of money deposited in the military savings-banks on the 12th of March, 1852, was £137,940 8s. 2d. Of this sum, £114,059 was deposited by cavalry and infantry, and £22,980 by ordnance corps. The total number of depositors in those banks on the 31st of March, 1851, was 9575.

**HAVESTOCK-HILL ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.**—On Thursday the ninety-fourth anniversary of this institution was celebrated by a public festival, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the Under-Sheriffs. The amount of subscriptions received was announced to be about £700, including 250 guineas from her Majesty.

**SOUTH-EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge; Mr. J. McGregor in the chair. The report stated, that the gross earnings for the half-year amounted to £25,184, showing an increase of £800 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in the number of passengers conveyed between Folkestone and Boulogne amounted to 5004, and between Dover and Calais to 12,697, making the total increase 17,701 passengers. There remains a balance of £10,335 at the disposal of the proprietors, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which will amount to £2861, leaving £7473 to be carried to the reserve fund. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

**THE IRISH CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.**—The Parliamentary committee of the Defence Association in Dublin have resolved on opening a bank account for a fund to assist in returning members at the ensuing election, on the principles of the association. Final steps were taken for this purpose on Wednesday, and the Hon. Thomas Preston, Mr. James O'Ferrall, Mr. Errington, Mr. Bianconi, and Mr. Wilberforce were appointed treasurers of the fund. A resolution was also passed, cautioning the Roman Catholic electors not to promise their votes prematurely to any candidate, until they have ascertained whether one of whom they can entirely approve will offer himself.

At the Cork assizes, a verdict of £500 damages was obtained against the Irish Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the plaintiff being Mr. William Sutherland, a fish merchant, from Wick, in Scotland, who suffered severe injuries from falling out of a second-class carriage belonging to the company, owing to the door being left unfastened.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

Our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris announce the publication in the *Moniteur* of the budget; Louis Napoleon thus giving the final stroke to his autocratic administration, by taking into his own hands that most important and chief feature of all constitutional legislation, the disposal of the income and expenditure of the nation.

The principal characteristic of this absolutist budget consists in such a modification of taxes on potable liquors as will encourage families to buy wines, and discourage drinking in shops, by reducing the taxes one-half on wholesale, and adding one-half to the retail. Twenty-five litres (about a quart), instead of 150 litres, will be considered wholesale.

With respect to the late conversion of the 5 per cent. stock, the Minister of Finance has announced that it is not the intention of the Government to compel any charitable institution to accept the  $\frac{4}{5}$  for the 5 per cent. stock. This declaration has given great satisfaction.

A decree appears for the completion of the Louvre.

On Wednesday, 300 political prisoners, condemned by courts-martial to transportation, left Paris in close custody for Algeria.

Several persons of the higher class, confined at Nancy, were liberated on Sunday last, upon condition of leaving the country within seven days.

#### DENMARK.

From Copenhagen, under date the 14th instant, we learn that on the previous day the Upper Chamber voted a want of confidence in the Ministry by 35 against 8. The Lower Chamber had previously passed a similar vote. It was expected the Parliament would be prorogued on the 17th instant.

While the Lord Bishop of London was engaged, on Wednesday, in the performance of the solemn rite of confirmation, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, two persons, of the names of William Amos and John Moore, well known as the leaders of the fashionable swell mob which infests the metropolis, were arrested by Brett, a detective officer of the City police, who observed them put their hands several times into the ladies' pockets, but without success.



## EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## (CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

On taking a parting glance at this collection, we find one or two works of considerable merit, entitling them to a passing notice. But, first, of Sant's fine picture of "Music," which we have already mentioned with commendation, and which we this week engrave. The boldness of the composition, and the expressive character of the face have been well preserved by our Artist; and the spectator will easily conceive how advantageously the broad masses of colouring of the sky above, and drapery at the base, serve to throw out the figure, the flesh tints of which are faithfully rendered.

Our other Engraving represents Linnell's "Boar Hunt in England—Olden Time," a picture of very decided merit, which attracts a large share of attention. It is a piece of rather large dimensions, measuring 6 feet by 10. The scene represented is a wild hilly woodland; time, evening: the rays of the setting sun gild the whole of the foreground and the extreme distance, the middle distance being of a cooler tone. The colouring of the first strikes us as a little too yellow, and to partake more of local hues than those resulting from atmospheric influences.

Close to the above is a single figure (No. 44), "The Syndic," by R. C. Woodville. The character of the head is very good, and the colouring of the dress, which is of black, with fur collar, is sober and effective, indicating a study of Titian.

Copley Fielding has four small landscapes, in different styles, but all done in his best manner: 83, "Arundel Castle and Town, Sussex," is set off with a rich warm tone; 176, "View of Byland Abbey, looking over Coxwold to the Vale of York," introduces a fine cool distance; 235, "Windsor Forest," takes us to one of the most umbrageous spots in the great forest, whence the Castle is seen in the distance lit up by the rays of the sun; 292, "View of Arundel Castle from the Park," is a charming little bit of landscape portraiture. G. Stanfield has (256) a view of "Ripon, in Yorkshire;" and (476) a view "on the North Esk at Rosslyn"—the latter a well-selected scene, combining rocks and distant hills, and water gushing and bubbling along in the midst, every feature of which is characterised.

W. Oliver's "Château des Beaumonts, Valley of Argely, Pyrenees," is carefully and delicately painted, with a pretty distance of plain and stream nicely defined.

Armstrong's picture of "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (363) must not be passed over without mention, although we regret to say we cannot speak favourably of it. The head of the Christ is not without dignity and expression, but those of the soldiers are singularly deficient in the latter respect—a deficiency the more remarkable, considering the opportunities which the solemn incident affords. The colouring is extremely

unfortunate and ineffective; consisting of blues, violet, and a sort of dirty orange. From such materials what could possibly be expected?

It must not be denied, that, satisfactory as it is in many respects, the present collection contains fully the usual proportion of daubs. These, however, it is never our purpose to seek out. We would rather pass them by with a quiet shrug, and a prayer that the artist may live to do something better in another line. But when, through favour, or the culpable carelessness of the officials, the offending canvas is put forward in a prominent position, where it is impossible to avoid seeing it, we feel bound to cry out. And so it happens, that, on entering the room, we find staring upon us from the place of honour over the north mantel-

piece, an enormous presentation of "Peace," represented by a very pink-fleshed female, with three chubby urochins, all pink to their very heels, a huge nosegay of flowers, a lion couchant on one side, and on the other a discarded helmet, in whose bright polished surface the artist (Mr. S. H. Gambardella) has ingeniously introduced his own portrait as standing before his easel. This flagrant production is only fit for the decoration of an oil-shop on a Royal birthday.

Mr. E. P. Owen also has two very extraordinary specimens of colouring (Nos. 100 and 187), over the doors of the North and Middle Rooms respectively. In the first he appears to wish to attempt an imitation of the ostensible peculiarities in some of Turner's pictures, but without his knowledge of cause and effect in the treatment of prismatic colours. The following lines explain the purport of this strange compound of red, white, green, orange, &c.:

And while the robes imbibe the solar ray,  
O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play,  
Their shining veils unbound: along the skies  
To-t, and retost, the ball incessant flies:  
They sport, they feast: Nausicaa lifts her voice,  
And, warbling sweet, makes earth and heaven rejoice.  
*Odyssey, Book VI.*

The other picture, "The Entombment," is still more extravagant in colouring, red and yellow predominating, and apparently thrown on with a trowel, without any regard to outline, the drawing of the dead Christ being remarkably "out."

Two *moreaux* in the pre-Raphaelite school (No. 52), "St. Catharine," by W. Denby, and No. 447, "Hotspur and the Courtier," by E. Ransford, will charm those who seek the regeneration of art in that direction. "St. Catharine" is rather sickly in expression and hue and is surrounded by sickly yellows, red, and pale blues; but the scene from Shakespeare's play is gaudily painted, and the figures have all the truthful and lifelike appearance of a troop of marionettes.

A deputation of London and Bristol merchants engaged in the palm-oil trade on the coast of Africa, accompanied by William Miles, Esq., M.P.; P. J. Miles, Esq., M.P.; and F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P., had an interview on Saturday morning with Earl Malmesbury, at his private residence, in Whitehall-place, with the object of procuring some relaxation of the present blockade on behalf of British commerce, which is thereby interrupted. His Lordship, who appeared to be impressed by the representations of the deputation with respect to the progress made by legitimate trade in supplanting the slave trade within the line of coast blockaded, while professing the adherence of Government to the policy which would suppress the latter, gratified the memorialists by assuring them that instructions should be given to facilitate their trading operations, as far as was consistent with the measures taken in pursuance of that policy.



"MUSIC."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.



"A BOAR-HUNT IN ENGLAND—OLDEN TIME."—PAINTED BY J. LINNELL.



# THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, fifteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winton, only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie, by his cousin, Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter and heir of Archibald, the eleventh Earl, was born at Palermo in 1812. In 1819 he succeeded to the Peerage. He has at various times been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Ayrshire, Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Dean of the Faculty of the University of Glasgow. He is well known on the turf as an earnest supporter of field sports; and in 1840 became famous by the Eglinton Tournament, a pageant of the middle ages, shown in these trading and machinery days with all the old splendour, but without the possibility of the old spirit. However, the passage of arms at Eglinton grew far beyond the original intention of its proposer. He looked to a few, but thousands came, and the expense was enormous. As a landlord the Earl has endeavoured to promote agricultural improvements amongst his tenantry, and general education amongst the people in the neighbourhood of his estate.

In 1841 his Lordship married Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., widow of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander, R.N.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., he landed at Dublin, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Kilburn.

## OPENING OF THE NEW PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT NANTES.

THE opening and benediction of a superb new building, the Palais de Justice, or Court-house, at Nantes, took place with great pomp on Tuesday the 2d instant. The edifice has been building between five and six years; it is of magnificent plan, and contains several courts, halls of reception, and depositories for the archives of the department. The design, in handsome palazzo style, consists of a basement and two stories, and attics of windows' length on the sides.

The ceremony had been commanded by M. Janvier de la Motte, the President of the Civil Tribunal; and assembled all the religious, civil, and military authorities, the members of the General Council of the department of the Lower Loire, the Municipal Council of Nantes, the journalists, and some of the principal people of the city. The ladies mustered in great force, and occupied the reserved seats. The magistrates of the courts and of the *parquet*, the members of the Tribunal of Commerce, the justices of the peace, the members of the bar, and the attorneys were some upon this bench, and the rest in the *Pretoire*, or Hall of Judgment.

A magnificent dais had been erected for the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Nantes in the Salle des Pas Perdus, or ante-chamber. The venerable Prelate came in procession about one o'clock, accompanied by a numerous clergy, the military band playing.

On his Lordship taking his place on the throne, the choir chanted the 126th Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it," &c.

Serious indisposition having prevented the Bishop speaking, M Dandé supplied his place, and addressed to the assembly an animated discourse.

The benediction ceremony then took place, and being finished, the assembly passed into the Assize-hall, in which M. Janvier de la Motte opened the session with an excellent speech, which he concluded as follows:—

The noble splendour, which adds to the dignity of this new palace, increases also its strength; but what to-day, above all else, flatters and honours it, is to see in this vast assemblage of the most eminent representatives of religion, of the army, of the Administration, and of commerce, the proof of the sentiments which the magistracy has been able to inspire in them; the manifestation of which, although at first view appearing fruitless, we need not doubt, gentlemen,

will become efficacious; for it is by granting to each other *everywhere* and *incessantly* a sympathy and a mutual deference, that functionaries of every order will gain influence, will arouse, and will fortify the principle of *respect to authority*, too long attacked in France, and unhappily enfeebled—a guardian principle to which the man newly elected by eight millions of suffrages, the Prince twice commended by the nation, intends to restore all its powers, for the purpose of preserving the future from those imminent and immense dangers from which his firm will and his courageous hand have been enabled, at present, to save society. I hasten to conclude, gentlemen; but before I do finish, let me be permitted, in the name of the magistracy and the bar, in the name of all the united members of the great judicial family admitted to share this splendid dwelling, to express loudly the profound gratitude which we feel towards the general counsel which has not hesitated to make an enormous sacrifice to raise up again in this country the importance of our institutions; and to tell the first administrator of this department how cordially we feel his persevering efforts for the realisation of a sentiment as elevated as useful; and finally to proclaim that Messrs. Scheult and Chenantais have good right to our thanks and to the unanimous felicitations of their fellow-citizens. Chosen to build a monument of art which should be capable of rivaling all those which ornament our beautiful city, they have shown that this difficult task was in nowise beyond their artistic science and their architectural skill. When contemplating the new Palace of Justice, the city of Nantes,

already during past ages richly endowed by two eminent architects, ought to pride herself on being able to reckon two more."

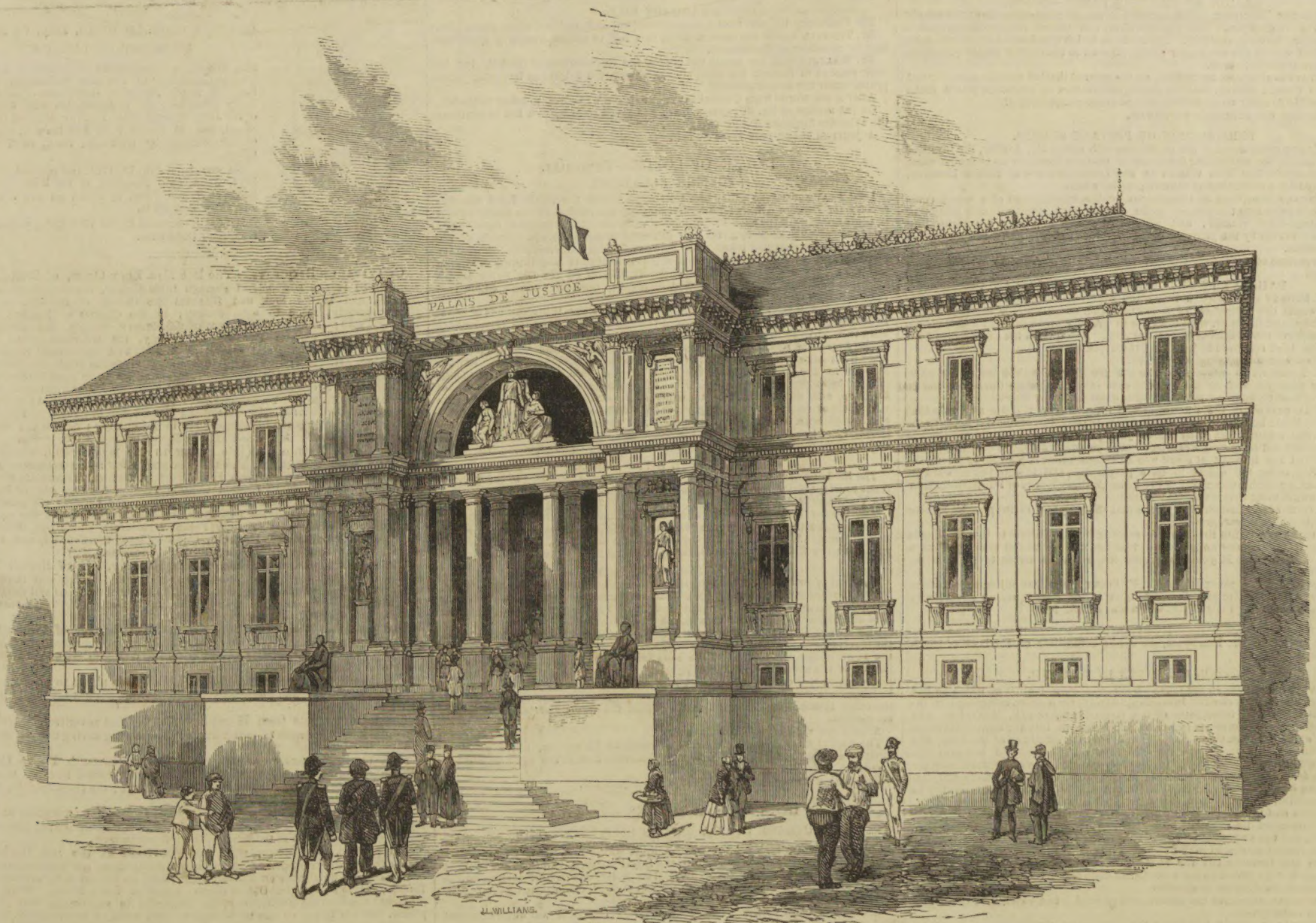
M. Duportal, the Procureur of the Republic (or Attorney-General of the department of the Lower Loire), afterwards pronounced an oration characterised by lofty sentiment. Having drawn a fearful picture of the "reckless revolutions" of France, he added:—

Disturbed as to the insensate research after the political philosopher's stone, France prefers the tranquil enjoyment of the real treasures which are in her hand, order and peace, to those imaginary riches which the deceptive mirage of Utopia had promised her. She has confided her destiny in full assurance to the wisdom and to the energy of that Prince whose devotedness is equalled only by the confidence of which he lately has received a striking testimony in the unanimous approbation of the country. Let us unite our aid, gentlemen, to all these generous efforts for the moral regeneration of France. Let us teach respect for the laws by the wise application which we shall be enabled to make of them. Let us restore to our fellow citizens, by our zeal, our devotedness, and our exertions, that which, by their assemblage in this place this day, they have testified towards us on the account of good-will and sympathy. Such is the true signification of this solemnity, such will be the effect of it; and to assure this result you only need to continue to be what you have been. Our efforts, magistrates and members of the bar, will therefore be united in the interest of that France which we all love, to those of that administration which you are so well able, M. le Procureur, to render so paternal and so wise, whose devotedness to all interests, all wants, and all sufferings is a spectacle we witness every day. Let us no less unite our efforts to those of that clergy who have this day given us so striking a testimony of their sympathy; of that clergy who have been at all times one of the most brilliant glories of the country; who never fail in any mission of patriotism, of devotedness, and of charity, to whom France has owed Bossuet, Fénelon, and St. Vincent de Paul—those noble and glorious representatives of eloquence, of learning, of simple and humble piety, of the most sublime and the truest Christian charity. Let us unite our efforts to those of the clergy, in short, in that spirit which the holy Archbishop of Paris recently illustrated by falling in a sacrilegious strife, the expiatory and voluntary victim of our intestine discords.

The session terminated at a quarter past two, having occupied about an hour in the ceremonies of the exorcising and blessing, and in the speeches,

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—BOOKS, &c., TO CAPE TOWN.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March, 1852.—On and from 1st April next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), addressed to Cape Town, may be forwarded by packet at the following reduced rates of postage; viz. For each packet not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. in weight, 6d.; for each packet exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; exceeding 2 lb., and not exceeding 3 lb., 3s.; and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2d. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book—magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets, or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3d. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet, or its cover, the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post-office may delay the transmission of any such packet for a time not exceeding 24 hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. These instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of printed papers allowed to pass by the post under the newspaper privilege, all of which will continue subject to the existing regulations. As respects the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, no books can be forwarded under these regulations except those addressed to Cape Town itself, the colonial authorities not being prepared to undertake the conveyance of packets of books to the interior of the colony.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF EGLINTON.—LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY KILBURN.



THE NEW PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT NANTES.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 229 of the Supplement published with the present Number.)

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

## NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE inquired of the Earl of Derby if it was his intention to propose any alteration in the application of the funds granted for educational purposes in Ireland.

The Earl of DERBY, having had a great share in originating the system of combined education in Ireland, naturally took great interest in its progress, which he believed to have been attended with very beneficial results. He had observed with regret that the clergy of the Established Church for the most part stood aloof from that scheme of national education, for the absence of their co-operation was a great misfortune; and it became a question whether, without departing from the original plan, such modifications might not be made in the scheme as might overcome the objections entertained by the clergy. Two years ago he had expressed his conviction that a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the whole subject would be most expedient, and he still believed that if such a committee were fairly appointed, it would, if its inquiry was kept within proper limits, go very far towards removing the difficulties which existed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed his concurrence in what had fallen from Lord Derby, and seized the opportunity to pass a warm eulogy on the late Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray.

Lord RODEN trusted the present Government would not continue the system pursued by the late and other Governments. The people of England believed that Ministers would uphold the Protestant Church and the institutions of the country, and he sincerely hoped that those expectations would not be disappointed.

Lord MONTEAGLE hoped, if such a committee were appointed, care would be taken to keep its inquiries within fair bounds. He wished also to move for a copy of Mr. Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, laying down the principles upon which the present system was established.

After some further discussion, an order was made for the production of the letter, and the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord C. HAMILTON took the oath and his seat for Tyrone.

## SIR J. BROOKE.

Mr. HUME, who had the following notice on the paper, "Copy of any grant or grants under which her Majesty's present Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and independent chiefs of Borneo holds the Sarawak, in the island of Borneo; showing whether the tenure of the same be that of an independent Sovereign, or of a vassal paying tribute to the Sultan of Borneo; and also, under what authority the British flag is hoisted at Sarawak," said he understood no such documents were to be found in the papers of the Foreign-office, and therefore, to save time, he would not move for the return.

Mr. DRUMMOND rose to order. The hon. member had no right to place such a motion on the paper, and then withdraw it. The motion could not be withdrawn without the permission of the House, and when that permission was asked, he (Mr. Drummond) would oppose its being granted. (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER said the rule of the House was this:—If a motion appeared on the paper, it was quite competent for the member to withdraw it; but if it was once moved, it could not be withdrawn without the consent of the House. In the present case the hon. member had not moved for the return.

Mr. HUME said he withdrew the motion merely to save the time of the House, as he understood the papers were not in existence.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it might save further controversy if he stated at once that there were no grants of the kind in the archives of the Foreign Office.

## VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

Lord R. GROSVEOR rose, pursuant to notice, "to ask the First Commissioner of Works (Lord John Manners) whether he was able to hold out any hopes of relief to the sufferings of the members from the present state of the ventilation of the House?" The noble Lord pointed out the danger to the health of hon. gentlemen arising from the excessive heat experienced on the floor of the House, while in the galleries they were exposed to continuous drafts of cold air. If something were not done speedily, he anticipated fatal consequences.

Mr. W. PATTEN made a similar complaint in regard to the committee-rooms. Lord J. MANNERS expressed the desire of his department to do all that was possible to remedy the evil. Dr. Reid's report, which had just been presented, would be considered, and Mr. Goldworthy Garney had been asked to give his opinion on the subject.

## METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. WALPOLE intimated that it would depend on the continuance of the session and the state of public business whether any measure would be substituted for that of last year which had failed in its object of carrying out extramural interments. Nothing could be done in reference to the metropolitan water supply until they had the report of the select committee on the subject.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord JOHN MANNERS announced that it was not the intention of Government to interpose for the purpose of preventing the demolition of the Crystal Palace.

## FRAUDS AT THE DOCKYARDS.—COALS.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON called attention to certain alleged frauds in the supply of coals to the dockyards and public offices, and moved the appointment of a select committee on the subject. The mode in which fraud was said to have been committed was by the contractor being allowed to charge for larger quantities than were really delivered.

Mr. STAFFORD resisted the motion, on the ground that no specific case of fraud had been stated; adding, that the arrangements now in operation would make it impossible to carry on practices such as those complained of.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

## PERFORATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. MUNTZ complained of the unfairness with which Mr. Archer, the inventor of the machine for perforating the sheets of postage labels, so as to render them easily separable, had been treated by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and moved for a committee of inquiry; upon which

Mr. GREGG interposed an amendment for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present mode of engraving, printing, and gumming the postage-label stamps; and likewise whether and how the perforating machine invented by the patentee could be applied to the same with advantage to the public.

To the motion so amended, the Government, through Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, consented.

## RAILWAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. STUART submitted a resolution pledging Parliament to grant assistance towards the formation of a railway communication between Oban, in Argyshire, and Glasgow, with the view to provide employment for the people and to improve the condition of the country. He quoted the grants made for facilitating Irish railroads as justifying the application.

Mr. MACGREGOR supported the motion. Sir G. STRICKLAND was opposed to the granting of public money for such works on principle, and in the present case especially, when the object was to form a railroad through an uninhabited and mountainous district.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, without laying it down as a rule that the State should in no case assist in forwarding enterprises of this nature, thought no sufficient grounds had been shown justifying such assistance in the present case. He did not deny that a railroad would be an advantage to the district, but he reminded the mover that there was an annual grant applicable to such purposes. Supposing the object to be a proper one, and it were put forward on sound data, an application made to the Loan Commissioners of Public Works for a grant would meet with due attention.

Sir A. CAMPBELL reminded the House that the proposed railway partook more of a public than a private work.

Mr. HUME was satisfied that the only remedy for the distress in the Highlands was emigration. He saw no advantage that could result to the country from a railroad in the district in question, where there was no traffic to make it remunerative.

After some further conversation, Mr. F. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of further considering the subject, which was agreed to.

## MORTMAIN.

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, the select committee on the laws of mortmain was nominated.

## RIBBON OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND brought in a motion of which he had given notice before his coming into office, namely, for a select committee to inquire into the state of those parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth which were referred to in her Majesty's Speech, into the immediate cause of crime and outrage in those districts, and into the efficiency of the laws, and of their administration, for the suppression of such crime and outrage. He asserted that there existed in the districts in question a vast confederation for the purpose of crime, which, if not put down by law, would eventually put law down; and he addressed statistics to show the fearful amount of criminality in those localities, where it was found impossible to obtain convictions. Additional crimes had been committed since the Speech from the Throne, and new notices of intended murder had been given. He explained the state of the law in Ireland, and the organization of the Ribbonmen, and insisted upon the necessity of special measures to put an end to such a system. He intended to submit to the Government the result of his labours on the question, and he hoped at no distant period to see a simplified code of laws applicable to the circumstances of the districts in question.

Mr. HATCHELL supported the motion, and entered into a vindication of his own conduct in recent trials.

Mr. McCULLACH, while admitting the distressing circumstances stated by Mr. Napier, attributed them in part to the inequality of the law in Ireland as regarded the rich and the poor respectively.

After a discussion of some length the motion was agreed to.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

On the order for the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill, Mr.

SOTHERON stated that it differed in no important particular from the law which passed two years ago; but it had been deemed better to withdraw it, and introduce another bill to continue the present act for two years longer. The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The reports of the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means were brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. T. BATESON took the oath and his seat for Londonderry.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition from the municipality of Cape Town, expressing their unqualified attachment to her Majesty's person, and gratitude for her Majesty's liberal intentions in granting a constitution to the Cape; at the same time bitterly complaining that the local Government had taken steps to delay the passage of the necessary ordinance through their House, by interposing a number of objectionable ordinances; that they had appropriated the revenues of the colony by means of the old superseded Council for a quarter of a century to come, and spread jealousies and dissensions between the coloured races and the European population, which might altogether frustrate the objects of the new Constitution; and praying the House to take every means in its power to induce her Majesty to refuse her assent to any such objectionable ordinances, and to make every effort for carrying into effect the constitution without delay. The hon. member hoped very shortly to call the attention of the House to the subject of this very important petition. (Hear, hear.)

## MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved the second reading of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, which he said was promoted by a large proportion of the ratepayers of Manchester and Salford. It was objected that the bill should be a public, and not a private one; but he was willing, if it should be read a second time, that it should subsequently be treated as a public bill, or that it should be sent to a committee up-stairs.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of education in Manchester and Salford and the adjoining townships, and whether it was not advisable that some further provision should be made, and in what manner, for the promotion of education by means of local rates raised within the same boroughs and townships. The right hon. gentleman, in advertising to the objectionable provisions of the bill, said that the only interest which the Jews would possess under it would be that of paying the rates, while the Roman Catholics could only avail themselves of its advantages by also paying the rates and consenting that their children should be taught the authorised version of the Scriptures.

Mr. ROBECK seconded the amendment, and said that if the bill could be treated as a private bill, he could not understand what there was which might not be so treated. It was so objectionable in that respect, that he appealed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department not to allow it to proceed any further.

Mr. WALPOLE said the promoters of the bill deserved great credit for their exertions in supporting this bill, and the more so that it did not propose to separate religious from secular education; but still there were strong reasons why the House should not allow the bill to be read a second time. The bill contained a great public principle, which, if agreed to in this case, would afford a precedent for the extension of the system to other large towns. He was so deeply impressed with the necessity of making religion the foundation of all education, that he thought the voluntary efforts of every sect should be left uncontrolled; and, while opposing the second reading of the bill, he would express a hope that Mr. M. Gibson would consent to alter the last words of his motion with respect to promoting education by means of local rates.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it would be advisable to adopt the amendment instead of reading the bill a second time, though, had the question been upon the second reading only, he would have supported it. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend Mr. Brotherton would not press the bill to a second reading.

Mr. CADWELL said the promoters of the bill, if it should proceed no further, had reaped the reward of their labours in having the whole subject referred for full inquiry to a committee of that House.

Mr. W. PATTEN hoped that Mr. Brotherton would not press the second reading to a division, but accept the amendment.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he had great pleasure in acceding to the amendment, which, he believed, would lead to the accomplishment of all that the promoters sought for. He would, therefore, postpone for one month the second reading of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS said he objected to taxing the people of England for the purposes of education except in accordance with the principles of the Established Church.

Mr. W. J. FOX expressed his satisfaction that the subject was to be referred for full inquiry to a committee.

Colonel THOMPSON contended, that, in a country containing a great diversity of religious creeds, if the public were to be taxed for the purposes of education, that education should be such as none of them could object to.

After some observations from Mr. STANLEY,

Mr. M. GIBSON said, he would not press the words objected to by Mr. Walpole, provided it was understood that their omission would not limit the inquiries of the committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the object was not to limit the inquiries of the committee.

The amendment was then agreed to.

## PHARMACY BILL.

The Pharmacy Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. Mr. TUFNELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Property Qualification for members of Parliament.

Mr. WALPOLE said he would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he must reserve to himself the right of dealing with the subject as he might think proper upon the second reading.

After a few words from Colonel SIETHORP, leave was given to bring in the bill. On the motion of Mr. SOTHERON, leave was given to bring in a Bill to continue the Friendly Societies Act for two years.

Adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice of his intention to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for information upon the subject of the recent events in the Argentine Republic, in connexion with the maritime and commercial interests of this country. He also intended to ask for the production of the correspondence that had taken place between foreign countries and this country on the subject of foreign refugees and the treatment of Englishmen in foreign countries. He would also take the opportunity of calling the noble Lord's attention to a rumour that was abroad respecting another outrage committed upon a British officer at Leghorn.

The Earl of MALMESBURY had no objection to answer the questions at once. In reference to the first, he could assure the noble Baron that the Government were fully alive to the interests of this country in connexion with recent events in the Argentine Republic. In respect to the second question, the Government had no objection to the production of the correspondence referred to. And, in answer to the last question, the facts of the case were these:—A petty officer belonging to her Majesty's ship *Firebrand*, while on shore at Leghorn, and dressed in his uniform, was seized by a gendarme with very little or no provocation, dragged to the station-house, and there maltreated and loaded with chains. In consequence, however, of the interference of the Secretary of Legation, an apology was made for this outrage, and the officer who had arrested the marine was committed to prison for eight days.

## VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether it was the intention of the Government to adopt the resolution come to by the late Government, of refusing aid to the Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Earl of DERBY said, that, after due consideration, the present Government thought that the decision arrived at by the late Government was a just and wise one. When the Militia Bill came under discussion, he would be prepared to show that they had not come to this resolution without foundation.

## CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the expediency of causing a State building to be raised for the care and protection of those denominated "criminal lunatics."

The Earl of DERBY could assure the noble Earl, that it was the intention of the Government to take the whole subject into their serious consideration, with the view to the amendment of the laws relating to lunatics generally. The motion of the noble Earl could not properly be assented to by their Lordships, inasmuch as it involved the granting of a sum of money for the erection of a building, and this would be an encroachment upon the peculiar privileges of the other House. He trusted, therefore, that the noble Earl would withdraw his motion.

After a few words from Lord CRAWFORD,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY consented to withdraw his motion, feeling perfectly satisfied with the assurance given him by the noble Earl at the head of the Government.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## OUTRAGE UPON A BRITISH OFFICER ABROAD.

Colonel RAWDON said he had seen a letter which mentioned that a British officer in full uniform, belonging to the Royal Marines, had been cut down at Leghorn by the Austrian authorities. The letter was dated Florence, on the 11th of this month. He wished to know whether the Government were in possession of any information respecting the transaction?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed it was quite incorrect that a British officer in full uniform had been cut down at Leghorn by the Austrian authorities. Information had reached the Government that a petty officer in the Marines, being on leave at Leghorn, had been extremely maltreated by the Tuscan police. The captain of her Majesty's vessel the *Firebrand* immediately communicated with Mr. Scarlett, the British Minister at Florence. Considerable correspondence had taken place between Mr. Scarlett and the Austrian Government, and the head of the Tuscan police, who was involved in the trans-

action, had been imprisoned for eight days. That was all the information that had reached the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to put a question in some way connected with this affair. Some considerable time ago, an unmanly outrage, of a very aggravated character, was made upon a British subject. It was an attack by an armed officer at the head of a regiment on an unarmed British subject at Florence. He wished to know whether the Tuscan Government had inflicted any punishment upon the officer who had so misconducted himself, or whether any other reparation had been made to the British Crown?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the noble Lord that he had no given notice of his question; but he had to reply, that the Government had insisted upon reparation from the Tuscan Government. The correspondence which had passed was approaching to a speedy termination, and he believed the result would be satisfactory to the House. (Hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL asked whether reparation for the injury had been promised by the Tuscan Government?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should be able to give a more satisfactory reply if the noble Lord would give notice of his question. (Hear.)

## INCOME-TAX.

Mr. HUME wished to know if it was intended to renew the Income-tax Committee of Inquiry of last year?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should have no objection to such a proceeding.

## IRISH SAVINGS-BANKS.

Mr. REYNOLDS brought the case of the Cuffe-street Savings-bank under consideration, and moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the 23d of March, to consider the losses sustained by the depositors in the Cuffe-street Savings-bank, Dublin; and that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her most gracious Majesty may be pleased to take into her consideration their case, and grant them compensation for their losses.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in opposing the motion, said that in strict justice he did not think that those banks were entitled to compensation; and, although he did not regret the £30,000 which had been given to the depositors by way of compensation, yet he must regard that sum as having been given as a settlement of the question. Under these circumstances, he hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion.

After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 169 to 40.

Mr. SLANEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise the formation of industrial and provident partnerships.

The House was soon afterwards counted out.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

## THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND.

ELIZABETH REBECCA, MARCHIONESS of THOMOND (widow of William, second Marquis, who died 21st August, 1846), was only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter, Esq., of Duleek. Her Ladyship's marriage took place on the 16th September, 1799, and its issue was three sons, who did not survive infancy, and four daughters, viz. Susan Maria, married, in 1824, to the Hon. Captain George Frederick Hotham, R.N.; Sarah, married, in 1830, to Major W. S. Taylor; Mary, married, in 1836, to Richard, Earl of Bantry; and Elizabeth, married, in 1835, to George Stanley Buck, Esq., of Hartland Abbey, Devon. The Marchioness died on the 3d inst., aged 77.



## LADY JANE DALRYMPLE HAMILTON.

This lady, in early life distinguished alike for beauty and accomplishments, died a few days since, having all but completed her 74th year. She was the eldest child of the renowned Admiral Duncan, whose brilliant victory of Camperdown achieved for him a coronet; and was grand niece, through her mother, of the celebrated Statesman, Lord Melville. Born 30th March, 1778, Miss Duncan became, on the 19th May, 1800, the wife of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., of North Berwick, and had an only daughter and heiress, Henrietta Dundas, born 8th November, 1801, and married, 16th June, 1822, to Augustin Louis Joseph Assinir de Franquetot, Duc de Coigny.

Lady Dalrymple Hamilton was advanced, in 1833, to the rank and precedence of an Earl's daughter (her brother, Robert Dundas, second Viscount Dundee, having been previously made Earl of Camperdown), and in the following year was left a widow.



## CHARLES THOROLD WOOD, ESQ., OF SOUTH THORESBY, CO. LINCOLN.

Mr. Wood, a Lincolnshire proprietor of fortune, was son and heir of the late Willoughby Wood, Esq., of South Thoresby, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart., and grandson of Charles Wood, Esq., of Thoresby, by Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bart., of Thonock Grove.

He was born Jan. 15, 1777, and married, Jan. 1, 1812, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

His death occurred on the 13th inst., at Campsall Hall, near Doncaster.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Lucy Oram, of Bristol, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and to the Sick and Disabled Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, £500 to each society; to the Church of England Tract Society, £50; and to the Moravian Missionary Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Guardian House Establishment for Servants and others, at Bristol, and Benevolent Society, to each £100. Miss Mary Hawkins, late of Gloucester, to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £500; Wesleyan Theological Institution, £500; to aged Ministers and the Widows of Ministers Auxiliary Fund, £500; Miss Maria Kenyon, late of Gargrave, York, to the Yorkshire School for Blind, £500; and to the General Infirmary at Leeds, £50. Mrs. Mariabella Howard, late of Askworth, Yorkshire, to the Newton Asylum for Respectable Females, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; British and Foreign School Society, £100.

Mr. James Thompson's (late Purser in the Navy) will, which has become a matter of litigation, is to the following effect:—He bequeaths to the Maritime Society, the Stranger's Friend Society, National Benevolent Society, London Orphan Asylum, London General Pension Society, and to Raine's Charity, £150 to each, and a third of the residue; and between the trustees of these institutions and his executors, he leaves one-third of the residue. To the Police Courts, viz. Thames Police, Bow-street, Union-hall, Worship-street, Marlborough-street, Lambeth, Queen-square, Clerkenwell, and Marylebone, £50 each, and the remaining third of the residue.

The will of the Dowager Viscountess Feilding, late of Rossall Hall and St. Chad, Shrewsbury, was proved by the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, the son and sole executor. Bequests are left to two young sons and daughter, Lady Emily Harding, and the residue to the Earl of Denbigh. The personality alone was valued for probate duty at £6000.

The estate of the late Charles Hoare, Esq., banker, of Fleet-street, and of Luscombe, Dawlish, Devon, paid probate duty on £250,000; that of the late Henry Charles Hoare, Esq., of St. James's, Westminster, and of Newport Pagnell, Bucks., on £35,000.

The largest temperance hall in the kingdom is about to be erected at Leicester, in the principal thoroughfare, leading from the railway station to the centre of the town.

The last accounts from Hong-Kong state that seventeen American whalers had lately arrived in that harbour. The fishing during the past season has been unprofitable.

Fifty-one tradesmen were summoned to Marlborough Police Court on Tuesday, for non-payment of poor-rates. The sums varied from 25s. to £10. Eleven, who attended, were ordered to pay in 14 days; the remaining 40, who did not attend, had warrants issued against them.

On Tuesday, Elizabeth Pinckard, who was left for execution at the late assizes for the murder of her mother-in-law in November last, at Daventry, underwent the sentence at the county gaol in Northampton.

The Italian, Kalabergo, who was convicted at the last Banbury assizes for the wilful murder of his uncle, a jeweller there, and whose execution is appointed to take place on Monday next, made an unsuccessful attempt on Friday week to escape from Oxford Castle, where he was confined. While his attendant was looking another way, he succeeded in scaling the wall of his prison, and had leaped on the top of another wall when he was re-taken, being unable to o'ertop a third wall, which still farther intervened. He has since made a full confession of his guilt to a Catholic priest who waited on him, and to whom he has given permission to make it public.

A lady has died this week in Bath, aged 95; a gentleman is living in or near Percy-place, in the same city, aged 96; a gentleman residing in Langbridge-place entered his 100th year on Saturday week; and a poor woman in the Upper Bristol-road, now nearly 101, is able to walk, and in good health.



EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of the latest contributions to the League fund is a subscription which came to hand on Monday morning, of £2000 from the Ebbw-valle Iron Company, South Wales. This is the largest subscription given yet; but it may be mentioned that one gentleman who has given £1000 to the fund offered to make it £5000, and has stated that he should hold himself open to the demand, should the emergency require such a sacrifice. The total subscriptions up to yesterday were upwards of £57,000.

The Liverpool police have, during the last few days, been making a regular onslaught on the begging fraternity. Between fifty and sixty of all ages, sizes, countries, and colours were yesterday brought before the magistrates, and summarily dealt with. Some sturdy fellows, negroes and Malays, a few of whom had been within the grasp of the law before, looked as though beggary was only the mildest pursuit which they adopted for a livelihood, robbery and violence being evidently to them more congenial. Amongst the crowd of prisoners was a hoary mendicant, upwards of 112 years of age. He was handed over to the care of the parish overseers.

At the conclusion of Dr. Percy's lecture on iron, on Monday evening, being the last of the course delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology to artisans, a memorial numerously signed was presented to Sir Henry De la Beche, and the other lecturers at this establishment, testifying to the gratitude of the working men attending these lectures for the valuable information they had received, and the uniform kindness extended to them during their attendance on the course.

The late King of Siam was opposed to intercourse with foreign countries. His son, the present King, on the contrary, has shown himself anxious to pursue a different policy; has ordered a steam-boat to be built, given encouragement to machinery, and surrounded himself by the Ministers known to be favourable to commerce. The Manchester Commercial Association, who have recently directed their attention to the subject, appear to think that such an opportunity for extending our foreign relations ought not to be lost.

On Saturday the sixth annual report of the visitors of Maynooth College, signed by the Duke of Leinster and the other commissioners, was printed. The visitation was made on the 2d December last. There were 516 students present, two absent on leave, and five on account of illness. No complaint was made. The oath of allegiance had been taken, and the recent students would take the same at the next quarter sessions. Further repairs would be required. The commissioners consider the result of their visitation to be most satisfactory.

In compliance with the determination of her Majesty's Government to form Fremantle, Western Australia, into a convict settlement, orders have been issued that a transport-ship should be fitted up to convey a batch of 500 male convicts to the colony. The convict guard will consist of 75 enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who will remain at Fremantle as military colonists.

W. Reynolds, Esq., of Thurning House, Norfolk, had been a few nights ago attacked near his own house by two footpads, who, after ill-using him, tied him to a tree, and took from his person £83 in notes and gold, and two old guineas, with which they made off.

The suspension has been announced of a mercantile house, that of Messrs. Ritchie Brothers, of Bishopsgate-street Within. The business of the house has been chiefly with Holland and the West Indies. The amount of liabilities is not ascertained, but is expected not to exceed £30,000 or £40,000.

On Saturday information was received at the different police-stations that the premises of Alderman Carter, watch and chronometer maker, Cornhill, had been entered and plundered of jewellery and gold chains to the value of upwards of £500.

Silvio Pellico, whose sufferings as a prisoner in Austria, for his aspirations in favour of Italian liberty, are so well known, and who is at Naples with the Marchesa Barolo-Colbert, whose librarian he is, has addressed a letter to the *Catolica* of Genoa, in contradiction to a report spread announcing his union with that lady. The ex-prisoner of Spielberg declares himself unworthy of such an honour on the part of his benefactress, terming the announcement a calumny.

In entering upon new contracts for ordnance supplies for Ireland, the present Government have already encouraged the industry of Ireland by taking them from the manufacturers and dealers of the sister kingdom.

The *Standard* says that the army and ordnance estimates, as prepared by the late Government, will be proposed by the new Secretary at War, Mr. Beresford, and the Clerk of the Ordnance, Colonel Dunne, without any alterations.

On Friday, Jan. 30, H.M.S. *Orestes*, Captain Hawker, arrived in Simon's Bay, having on board the crew, 35 in number, of a brig slaver, supposed to be a Spaniard, which she captured off Cape Recife. The vessel was following in charge of a prize crew. It is said that she strongly resembles in appearance the strange vessel by which the schooner *Henry Curwijn* was boarded last year, and robbed of sundry stores and provisions, within 30 miles of Simon's Bay, where the *Hermes* and *Dee* were then lying at anchor.

The *Carlisle Patriot* says the Marquis of Londonderry has agreed to present the Rev. Mr. Law, who recently eloped with his daughter, Lady Adelaide Vane, to a living of about £600 per annum.

From a return just printed, it appears that from March, 1834, to July, 1851, 6779 annuities were granted, under the 3 Will. 4, c. 14, to the industrious classes connected with savings-banks and parochial societies, of which 1068 had fallen in. The annuities now payable were £115,345 ls.

Extensive frauds have lately been committed in France by washing out, by chemical means, the sums inscribed on cheques and bills of exchange, and filling up the blanks with larger amounts. Several remedies for this evil are talked of; amongst them is one by which commercial paper is covered with a multitude of microscopic spots or stars, which cannot be removed without changing the colour of the paper; another is to put some coloured matter in the body of the paper, of such a kind as to disappear when washed.

The Rev. W. Von Dodelzeu is appointed colonial chaplain of Trinity Church, Colombo, in the island of Ceylon. The Rev. W. N. Simmonds is appointed colonial chaplain at Kandy.

A very extensive robbery of jewellery and plate was committed on the 28th ult., at 36, Portland-place, and a description has been given of a female who had absconded from No. 4, Catherine-street, St. George's-in-the-East, carrying off a quantity of plate, jewellery, apparel, and other property.

Rewards have been offered for the discovery of incendiaries who, in the early part of the week, caused a fire on the premises of John Ellis, a farmer, at Legsbay, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, by which 30 quarters of wheat and 50 quarters of oats in the straw were destroyed.

At a general meeting of shareholders in the Van Diemen's Land Company, held on Friday week, the report of the directors was received and adopted. The affairs of the company are represented to be in a more satisfactory state, and the rentals have increased to about £800 per annum. It is proposed to sell the whole of the company's stock, which is estimated to realise several thousand pounds.

The Mayor of Plymouth has received £124 as subscriptions for the sufferers in the recent Holmthorpe inundations.

The Duchesse de Leuchtenberg, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was safely delivered on the 3d inst. of a son, who received the name of George.

The Rev. C. S. Stamford has been dismissed by the Poor-law Commissioners from the office of Protestant chaplain to the North Dublin Union, on the alleged grounds that he hurt the feelings of the Catholic inmates of the union by denouncing their religion as idolatrous, and declaring that no one can be saved out of it. In reply to the Commissioners' order for his dismissal, Mr. Stamford said, "I shall maintain my office, cost what it may, until I see that it is God's will to remove me."

The *Spectator* of Vienna states that there is a proposition on foot for opening a subscription, in order to purchase a testimonial for presentation to the hostess of the inn in which Marshal Haynau took refuge when driven out of Barclay and Perkins's brewery. The same paper suggests that Austrian patriotism should endow her with a neck ornament, with the portrait of the Marshal in enamel set with brilliants.

A dreadful fire occurred in Leicester on Friday week, which destroyed the whole of the extensive warehouse belonging to Messrs. Wheeler and Co., patent India-rubber web manufacturers. The destruction of property has been estimated at £15,000.

The Duke of Northumberland, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, will receive officers on Tuesday at one o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the Admiralty, Whitehall. Those officers wishing to see the Duke of Northumberland are requested to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose in the hall, stating their Christian names and rank. It is not true, as was reported, that officers attending the First Lord's levee are to appear in uniform.

The committee appointed by the Society of Arts to organise correspondence with the scientific societies of foreign countries, held its third meeting on Monday; Lord Montagu in the chair.

A deputation on the subject of a bill for the relief of the ballast-heavers had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley and Lord Colchester on Monday, at the Board of Trade. The deputation consisted of Lord Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., the Hon. William Cowper, M.P., Mr. Furnival, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Barthrop, and Mr. Brown.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Carmichael as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Guatemala.

The remains of the late Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton arrived from the Continent Monday last, and passed through town on Tuesday, en route to Bargany, in Ayrshire. The Earl of Camperdown's carriage, with many others, followed the body from St. Bride's Church, where it had been deposited, to the railway station.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit portions of Marlborough House to be used by the new department, and the articles of ornamental manufacture purchased from the Exhibition for the use of the Schools of Design are about to be transferred thither forthwith from the Crystal Palace. The occupation of Marlborough House is only temporary, until a sufficiently capacious building has been provided.

On Monday a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mrs. D. Collins, No. 53, Boston-place, Dorset-square, caused by a favourite jackdaw rubbing a lucifer match on the floor until it became ignited. Considerable damage was done not only to the contents, but to the premises. The sufferer was uninsured.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C M J.—They shall be reported on next week.  
J B.—It is probably a mistake arising from the objectionable custom contributors have of sending problems without their names at the end of each. No diagram ought to be sent out without the name or initials of the author being legibly written on the top.  
JUDY.—The conditions of Enigma 723, by J C W, are, White to play and mate in four moves.  
COLONNA.—It shall be reported on in our next.  
QUICK.—We have not space; besides, the problem of the Kt's moves over the sixty-four squares is well known.  
F H B.—What is the position? We have not the numbers at hand to refer to.  
A.—The game, though possessing one or two attractive points, is too feeble for publication.  
GREENHORN.—In the position you have submitted, there is no probability of the game being drawn, as the King has no less than three squares to go to.  
M J.—H. St. Petersburg.—A private communication has been forwarded.  
JUVENIS, ARNAUD.—For full particulars as to the prizes to be given for the best Chess Problems, see the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for January, 1852. The list of intending competitors already named, we are told, some of the finest composers of the day.

AGONY.—See our solution.  
PRESIDENT.—There are so many imitations of the Chessmen in question, that great care is required to guard against fraud. The best course is never to purchase until you have assured yourself that the label containing the price, and an autograph signature of "H. Staunton," is at the bottom of the box outside.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 423, by Lynx, Admirer, Argus, J M of Sherburn, Quix, Philo-Judy, French, Twit-Niet.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 424, by Colonna, J P. Sigma.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 425, by Stevens, Judy, W B Y, Broctana, J M of Sherburn, G D of Blandford, One, &c, of Mold, St Edmund, M E K, Bath Duo, Mons, Derevon, R K of Ashford.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Stevens, Lynx, M P, Nallus, F H B, Twit-Niet, St Edmund, J M of Sherburn, Derevon, R K of Ashford, are correct. All others are wrong.  
\* \* \* The answers to numerous communications on Chess are deferred from stress of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 423.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 4th (ch)	K takes Kt	7. P to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
2. P to Q B 5th (ch)	K to his 3d	8. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
3. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	P to K B 4th	9. P takes R, becomes a Q, and gives check	R to K B sq
4. P takes P in passing (ch)	K to B 2d	10. Q takes R—Mate	
5. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq		
6. Q to K 6th (ch)	R takes Q		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 424.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R sq	P to Q B 4th (a)	3. Kt takes P, and the B discovering check, Mate next move	
2. R to R 4th	P takes Kt (If Black play 2. P takes B, the reply is 3. K to R 6th, and Mate next move.)		

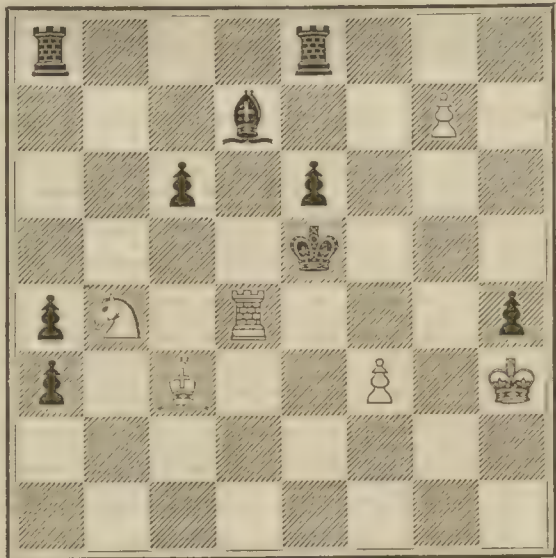
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. R to R 4th	P to Q R 4th	4. Kt to Q Kt 3d—Mate	
2. R takes P (ch)	P takes B		
	K moves		
(b) 1. R to R 4th	Kt to K B 3d	3. K to K 3l	BLACK! Kt attacks R
2. R to R 4th	Kt to K 5th (ch)	4. Kt to R 3l—Mate	

Black has other variations, but none which will protect the Mate.

PROBLEM No. 426.

By "Judy."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move first, and mate in six moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Catterick, on Monday and Tuesday, with an indifferent list, and Northampton, on the two following days, with a very good one, will be the only race meetings next week. The steeple-chase is almost blank, Cheltenham alone figuring in it for Thursday—a bad appointment, inasmuch as it clashes with the second day's racing at Northampton. The course's register has three fixtures of moderate interest; viz. Ditton Priory, Eythorne, and Biggar, all commencing on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was insignificant; not however, without effect on the market, as the quotations of Hesse Homberg Backbiter, Angur, and Claverhouse will testify; but is chiefly made up from offers.

6 to 1 agst Chief Justice	12 to 1 agst Biorteller	12 to 1 agst Cariboo
10 to 1 agst Backbiter	14 to 1 agst Teddington	
	120 to 1 agst Captain Flash	33 to 1 agst Haresfoot (t)
	Any odds agst Hesse Homberg.	
20 to 1 agst Boarecrow (t)	20 to 1 agst High Sheriff	33 to 1 Hesse Homberg
40 to 1 agst Cosack	45 to 1 agst Kohnoor.	
5 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	15 to 1 agst Angur	18 to 1 agst Claverhouse
20 to 1 agst Kingston (t)	33 to 1 agst Little Harry	

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH STEEPLE-CHASES.

The MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH SWEEPSTAKES were won (on Saturday last) by Mr. T. Godby's Ploughboy, beating the General, Tom Tough, and Parson's Daughter.

The HERTHROP HUNT CUP was won by Mr. S. Lindow's The Captain, beating Captain Mivens's Forester and three others.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SWEESTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Sherring's Rage (Wells), 1. Mr. Russell's Red Tape f. (Preece), 2.  
TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Little's His Grace (Charlton), 1. Mr. Halford's Prime Minister (Whitehouse), 2.  
WOODCOCK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Flintoff's Whalebone (Wells), 1. Lord Wilton's Oakley f. (Flatman), 2.  
WILLOWBURY HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. H. Robinson's Selina (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Sargent's Cogla (Marlow), 2.  
FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. J. Little's Whitstone (J. Sharp), 1. Mr. Fowler's Robert (Kendal), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CASTLE STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Warwick's Black Andrey walked over.  
MATCH, 50 sovs.—Mr. Robertson's The Farmer (Owner), 1. Mr. Pottinger's Blue Devils (Owner), 2.  
SWEESTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Whiting's Dame Tatle (Kendall), 1. Mr. Delamere's Curl (Nat), 2.  
THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Wanchop's Catherine Hayes (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. J. Arber's f by The Label out of Van Diemen's dam (Rogers), 2.  
THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. W. Palmer's Doubt (Charlton), 1. Mr. Isaac Day's Waterfall (Carroll), 2.  
THE DEADLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. J. Little's Whitstone (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Lucy's Tipperary Boy (Captain Lane), 2.  
HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Bowles's Iracundus (Charlton), 1. Lord Cluden's Sagacity (Flatman), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE GOLD CUP.—Palmerston, 1. Proceed, 2.  
SWEESTAKES.—Slattern, 1. Irish Wonder, 2.  
FRIDAY.  
MILITARY HANDICAP.—Spectator, 1. Goodfellow, 2.  
SCURRY STAKES.—Agis, 1. Victress, 2.  
GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE.—Peter, 1. Bourton, 2.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Indian mail has brought accounts from Sydney and Melbourne (Victoria) to the 10th and 12th of December respectively, which show that the "golden harvest" of Australia equals, if it does not surpass, that of California. From those accounts it appears that 12,000 ounces were brought into Sydney as one week's supply, and that the Port Phillip (now Victoria) contribution was 29,600 ounces in a fortnight. These totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 per annum. The following is an extract of a letter on the subject:—

"Dec. 6, 1851.

"When you hear that by escort from west and south 10,000 ounces came into Sydney, and 2000 ounces by private hands, yesterday; and that into Melbourne the last escort of the 28th of November, brought in from Ballarat and Mount Alexander 13,000 ounces, and left 6000 ounces behind, and that for one week's work, you will begin to see, if you had not already believed my confident predictions, what an astounding thing these discoveries are.

"It is my opinion that Australia will send to England in 1852 at least £3,000,000 sterling in gold.

"This day a nugget of quartz has been sold by auction (having been found one morning at Louisa Creek by a common man named Harbottle) for the sum of £1155."

"Dec. 13, 1851.

"40,000 ounces gold, value upwards of £120,000, go home in the *Alert*. At Melbourne the receipts have been for the last two weeks 13,000 and 16,600 ounces, or 29,600 ounces in fourteen days."

Nothing can show the effect of the gold discoveries at Victoria more than the fluctuation in the price of flour. So much fear is entertained for the standing crops, on account of the want of hands for the harvest, that the price of flour had again risen. The Melbourne *Argus* quotes flour at £18 per ton for fine, and £17 for seconds.

Under date December 5, we have a statement from Melbourne to the effect that the discoveries at the mines at Mount Alexander have caused the greatest excitement, and numerous crowds abandon their homes, directing their steps thither. The gold is more generally spread, more abundant, and easier gathered, than at Ballarat. At Mount Alexander, as elsewhere, some are very fortunate, others less so, and some again truly pitiable. The correspondent of the *Geelong Intelligencer* announces that the gold is embedded in iron ore, and that it is found thirty-two feet below the surface. This discovery was recently made by Dr. Johnson. The *Argus* estimates the amount of gold received at Melbourne and Geelong since the commencement of the licensing, about two months, at £201,000, reckoning the gold at £3 per ounce. The Ballarat correspondent of the Melbourne *Daily News* mentions that the rains had in some measure subsided, and mining operations were renewed with great vigour at Mount Alexander. Several of the old holes were exhausted, and new ones were being opened, which circumstance had scattered the miners over a wider space. The miners were suffering much from their toilsome labour. Blacksmiths were making rapid fortunes at their trade, and they were charging 10s. per week for keeping hoes in repair. Melbourne agricultural labourers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The Government commissioners had made the report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the work.

At Sydney a preliminary meeting had been held at the Star Hotel, for the formation of a New South Wales Gold Mining Company, and nearly 800 shares of £5 each were subscribed for before the chairman quitted his seat.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.—The *Overland Star* of Calcutta, under date Feb. 7, says on this subject:—"There is one matter of great social and public, private and general importance, just now being agitated here, to which we would draw attention. The proprietors and editors of the Calcutta papers, justly thinking that they and their property had been grossly wronged, injured, and depreciated, by the recommendation of the postal commission here, to continue the high and ruinous tax on the carriage of newspapers by the public post; and knowing that the commissioner's report, with the Governor-General's minutes and recommendations, were going home by this mail, have addressed a petition to his Lordship, soliciting his favour in their behalf, and praying for his influence and interference to remove or lighten the present crushing tax upon knowledge, as far as it is conveyed and diffused by the public journals."

Yesterday week, the officers of the 91st (Argyle) Regiment, at the barracks, Belfast, gave a grand ball in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire. The noble Marquis was unavoidably prevented accompanying the Marchioness. The mess-room was very tastefully fitted up for dancing, the decorations including the splendid colours of the regiment; and an elegant supper was served in the hall. The officers had invited the *culte* of the neighbourhood of Belfast to meet their noble guests, and the *fete* was remarkably brilliant.

MODEL OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—We have been much pleased and instructed by a visit to a model of the Arctic Regions, in a room devoted to it in Mr. Wyld's exhibition of the Globe, in Leicester-square. It shows the physical construction of that part of the world, and exhibits the elevations on the surface as in nature. The route of the Franklin missing vessels is also laid down with plainness and accuracy, in such a way as to be easily traced and understood. The investigation will prove interesting to the inquirer, besides being in itself a work of high art, implying infinite elaboration, both in detail and as a whole. With regard to the Globe itself, various improvements have, we find, been recently introduced; it has been repainted, and the galleries have been rendered more convenient for an extensive view of the entire model.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

WITH many of the particulars of Mr. Smith's ascent of Mont Blanc, last August, our readers are doubtless already acquainted, from his letter in the *Journal*, and his contribution to *Blackwood*. The personal narrative by the tourist himself, however, was a thing to be desired, and had, indeed, been early promised. To the fulfilment of that promise many have looked with eagerness, particularly as it was accompanied by the assurance that Mr. William Beverley, the companion of his tour, would paint some pictures worthily illustrative of the sublime scenes visited by the travellers. Expectation has not been disappointed, now that the long-wished-for exhibition has taken place. On Monday evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Mr. Albert Smith amused his audience with the desiderated personal narrative aforesaid; and delighted them with Mr. Beverley's pictorial illustrations. The room has been especially fitted up for the occasion—the lecture-table and proscenium of the occasional stage being ornamented with greenery and plants well calculated to remind the spectator of Chamouni, and assist his fancy in pursuing the thread of the discourse, and identifying the more salient features of the scenes to be successively displayed.

On Mr. Smith's appearance he was warmly applauded, and he began his lecture under the most favourable auspices. Nevertheless, he thought it courteous and befitting to bespeak indulgence for any possible mistake, owing to the newness of material and machinery. But he soon plunged into the subject; and we found him at Geneva, having migrated, with everybody else, at the close of the season, from London. The picture of Geneva was such as to give full assurance that the series would be excellent. The view, taken from the Hôtel des Bergues, presented in the distance the Mole, Salève, and Mont Blanc. On his arrival at Chillon, Mr. Smith introduced us to an American, and a literary lady—humorous sketches both—though not quite equal to those that varied so effectively "The Overland Mail." But the present subject obviously admits less of that kind of episode than the former did. The confusion of the American's mind relative to Lord Byron and his heroes, identifying the Prisoner of Chillon and Mazeppa with the poet, was, however, rich in comic eccentricity. Among the characters here introduced was a Mrs. Seymour, who had lost her black box, and which seems always to have followed her to every place she visited about half an hour after her departure, and had accordingly to be forwarded on and on—the lady everywhere inquiring after the box, and giving important directions concerning it. Mr. Smith, as usual, enlivened his narrative with some capital patter songs: those in the first part were "The Young England Traveller," and "Galignani's Messenger." The pictorial portion represented Martigny, in the Valais; the Convent of the Great St. Bernard, the well-known Avalanche Dead-house, and the Valley of Chamouni.

The second part commenced with the Village of Chamouni and the Cascade and Châtel de Fêlerins; after which the celebrated ascent was proceeded with. Here it becomes impossible to follow Mr. Smith in his lively and graphic descriptions of the early difficulties and dangers in making the Pierre Pointue, Pierre à l'Echelle, and the Glacier des Bossons. The lecturer entered into the definition and typification of a glacier, to realise it as much as possible to the imagination of his auditors. Our illustration gives one of these fearful scenes—a dangerous crevice in the Glacier du Tacconay (which we have engraved upon the next page), over which the tourists had to pass by means of a ladder—a crazy method of transition, where a single slip of the foot might betray the traveller into a fall thousands of feet in depth. This scene is comparatively beautiful; but there are many others of equal merit: in fact, the whole series of the Alpine ascents is splendidly painted, exhibiting those stupendous scenes in all their grandeur and terror. We may just mention in proof those of the Grands Mulets Rocks by sunset, the Grand Plateau by moonlight, and the hazardous ascent of the Mur de la Côte. Mr. Smith appears to have been quite exhausted just before he reached the summit, and to have experienced some of the phenomena of sleep-walking. But he was well protected by his friends, and at length he stood on the top, in triumph, without feeling it, for he was so overworn that he was unable to attend to the view, and fell off immediately to sleep. During this part, Mr. Smith treated his audience with a specimen of the hardy-gurdy music of the guides, and the manner in which they sing scraps of Savoyard songs. The lecture itself concludes in a Parisian *café*, accompanied with a metrical description of an Englishman's way of behaving at a restaurant and at a theatre in Paris. The whole was highly interesting, and thrown off in a genial mood, characteristic, and full of *bonhomie*, while the vivacity of the speaker never wearied either himself or his hearers. The performance must become highly popular.





MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—CREVICE IN THE GLACIER DU TACCONAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

### JOTTINGS IN THE STATION, THE TERMINUS, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE II.

GRADUALLY gaining speed, the train glides out of the terminus, and along strange wildernesses of crossing and recrossing rails, with policemen holding down levers and waving little red and green flags, and by long rows of empty carriages and never-ending processions of stationary trucks, and through a mountain region of heaped-up coke, and by great buildings with huge open doors—the hospitals for sick engines, in the interior of which you can see the metallic patients in all sorts of uncomfortable postures, while the medical gentlemen employed bang them with hammers and screw holes unflinchingly into their vital parts—and along little snatches of by-lines where fidget and sputter and steam locomotives, well and hearty, and apparently anxious to be set to work, now giving a loud panting puff, now advancing two or three yards, like a horse pawing the ground, again being backed by the curbing hand of the driver; while the stoker, armed with a bundle of greasy rags, and a sort of oil-teapot, performs a wonderful series of gymnastic evolutions under the locomotive and over it, getting the lubricating fluid into queer secret joints and out-of-the-way holes, and making the steel rods and valves and levers shine like silver. Again, you will observe engines advancing and retreating, and running from one line of rail to another, never apparently at peace, always advancing and retreating, always fidgety and unquiet, wandering and gliding and sliding about, like restless ghosts doomed to everlasting craving after motion.



On some lines, after passing through the limbo of the great railway yards, and goods and out stations, and between long arrays of brick wall, with iron girdings and supports, and bridges over head and railings

along the top of the defile, with garden flowers clustering among them, you emerge right into the country, speedily leaving behind you the tall lines of stuccoed houses, shells of terraces, and inchoate squares, which are rising round London. On other lines, again, you speed for a mile or two over roofs, the eye dwelling upon a wilderness of tiles, slates, and smoking chimney-pots—catching picturesque glimpses of streets radiating from below you—men, women, and horses foreshortened—dreary open spaces heaped with lime and clay, ready for building, and generally tenanted by troops of playing boys, with exclusive glimpses of back-yards with flagstaffs, and back-gardens more arid and bare than the yard and private water-butts and washhouses, and a complete and compendious panoramic view of the domestic arrangements of the neighbourhood, as visible through the uncurtained windows of back-parlours, bedrooms, and garrets—gentlemen standing before infinitesimal mirrors, shaving; and ladies, like so many mermaids, combing out their silken locks. A minute or two more, and you shoot through the big gasworks and waterworks, and over the barge-crowded canals, which form the fortifications of London, and you are in the country, with meadows and fields, and swelling hills, all green and fresh and fragrant, with clumps of forest trees, and hedgerows, and coppice, stretching bright and fair around you.

The first few miles are generally got over in silence. Gentlemen who have bought newspapers are skimming the cream of the leading articles, being greatly aided thereto by the size of the print, as well as the interest of the matter. When they come to turn one page, and transfer their attention from what printers call "Leaded Bourgeois" to "Solid Minion," the shaking of the carriage becomes much more apparent, and the peruser loses all interest in the report of a Manchester meeting, only seven columns and a half long, or an argument of half the length but double the dreariness in the Court of Chancery. As for the ladies, who do not often read, they settle themselves into a state of passive apathy, which is neither sleeping nor waking, and appear to take no sort of interest in any outward events henceforth, unless it be to start and give a little simultaneous scream when the first up-train passes, or languidly to ask at a station, "Pray what place is this?" If you told them Seringapatam or Nova Zembla, the great majority would thank you mincingly for the information, and forget it the next minute. Here and there, however, you have a strong-minded and strong-fingered woman, who sets to at crochet or Berlin work, or some of those species of unprofitable hard labour which woman's nature is continually condemning her to—for three months or six months, as the case may be—for some secret offence totally unknown to us men, but no doubt committed against us.

Railway conversation is not, as a general rule, brilliant. It starts, flickers for a moment, and then dies away. As thus:—

1st Passenger.—Fine morning.  
2nd Pass.—Yes—for the time of year.  
1st Pass.—Goodish pace.  
3d Pass.—Ha—you may say that.  
2d Pass.—Another sort of thing from the old coaches.  
1st Pass.—Ah! Wonderful thing, sir, is steam—and really only in its infancy yet.

This original remark seems to settle the question, and the long dialogue dies a natural death.

Now and then there is a dismal passenger, who enquires deferentially if the company have heard of the awful railway catastrophe on the North-north-west line, when eighty-two people were smashed downright, and a hundred and seventy-six desperately wounded. The company having digested this rueful intelligence, the dismal man produces a "Bradshaw" and informs the listeners that the train is exactly in the position of that to which the catastrophe occurred—that there is a heavy luggage train ahead which hardly goes on at all, and an express train behind which was never known to stop! After this there is a dreary pause, and people begin to look out of the windows, and compare the current time with the moments at which the train ought to stop at the stations; and this goes on until the unquietude has, as it always does, worn itself away.

"Bradshaw" is sure to be a well-studied book during the journey. Indeed, we might divide railway passengers into two grand classes—those who can make head or tail of "Bradshaw," and those who cannot. The first class are generally the experienced hands, who can combine two or three pages, and follow the time from one line to another, and are never put out by branches, and know the meaning of the little bars under certain figures, and never mistake the fares for the hours or the up-trains for the down, and who will turn you up the Great Western, or the South-Western, or the Leeds and Manchester, without searching half an hour among the advertisements and the steamboat announcements. But to nine-tenths of railway passengers "Bradshaw" is as puzzling as a volume of algebra. They can't make out how 7.45 can mean a quarter to eight, or 2.30 half-past two. The breaks in the trains throw them out altogether; and they are sure never to observe the magic letters A.M. and P.M., but to jog on tranquilly tracing the trains, and settling in their minds that the parliamentary leaves Exeter at 6 in the evening instead of the morning, and congratulating themselves that they will be in Liverpool in nice time for dinner, namely, at five o'clock the next morning. Occasionally a Daniel appears and expounds "Bradshaw" for the benefit of the whole

carriage. This is frequently the commercial gentleman, who has the whole book by heart, and who, having enlightened the company, takes his reward by trying to draw out a couple of silent young ladies, each of whom he calls "Miss," and asks if she is fond of dancing.

The battle of the window is a species of single combat very frequently witnessed on railways. Generally the gentleman with his back to the engine lets the glass, which has been up in coming through a tunnel or something of the kind, down. The gentleman opposite says nothing, but puts it up. Upon this the first aggressor looks fierce, and puts it down again, with a muttered remark about his not liking to be smothered. In a moment up goes the pane again, with an ejaculation from the opposite side against his being condemned to catch his death of cold. Sometimes the least impudent of the combatants gives way at an early stage of the dispute. Occasionally it is carried on with singular determination.

Up-window Man.—Beg your pardon, sir, but really, in the state of my health—must have window up. Doctor, sir—Doctor. (Puts it up.)

Down-window Man.—Really, sir, can't help the state of your health—very sorry for your health—but can't be smothered, sir. (Lets it down.)

Up-window Man.—Why, sir—what was the window made for? (Putting it up.)

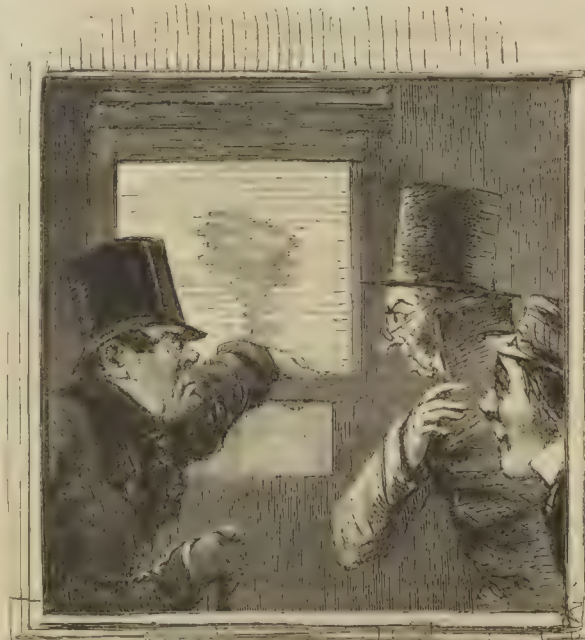
Down-window Man.—Made for, sir?—to be put down, sir. (Puts it down.)

Up-window Man.—Really, sir—this is too bad. I'll catch my death of cold—I positively cannot allow it. (Puts window up.)

Down-window Man.—And I, sir, require a proper supply of oxygen, and I will have it. (Puts window down.)

Up-window Man.—I shall appeal to the guard, sir, at the next station.

Down-window Man.—So shall I, sir. I did not enter this train to be asphyxiated, sir.



The most probable result is that at length a compromise is entered upon, and that the air breathed by the atmospheric loving gentleman is like a mixture of porter and ale—half and half.

The above sketch applies tolerably well to both first and second class conversation. Only in the latter there is sure to be a fling at the carriages, and many significant remarks on the hardness of the seats. The excuse for grumbling at the directors is, however, after all, a sort of moral cushion which John Bull loves to sit upon in the spirit, as much as he dislikes planting himself on the hard, unflinching, rattling boards in the flesh.

The third-class passenger or "traveller" is not so dainty. He makes no complaint of the seats, but stows himself away as comfortably as



possible. Seldom intending to patronise the refreshment stations, he brings, in his own lingo, his "prog" with him, and not being able to keep long from it, speedily unfolds the greasy sheet of a threepenny newspaper, and takes therefrom hunches of bread, a screw of salt, and goodly slices of beef or bacon, which speedily vanish and are seen no more. He afterwards produces a soda-water bottle three parts filled with a dark liquid; after partaking copiously of which, if he be a "traveller" of a hospitable nature, he offers his neighbour a "drain." An implement destined for a purpose similar to the soda-water bottle is occasionally seen in the other class carriages, but there it is metaphorically and elegantly called a "pocket pistol;" and the glass being covered with neat-fitting leather or wicker-work, no man, save he who tastes, can say whether its contents be not pure water or harmless milk. However, many people have their suspicions.

But station after station we have seen come and go; at some we have stopped, with a mighty blowing off of steam and whistling from the locomotive, and grinding, and scrunching, and squeaking; yelling breaks, putting one's very teeth on edge, and producing a smell of fire strong enough to make us think of the accident on the Versailles Railway; and some we have roared and rushed through, passing them like a vision of momentarily seen walls and trucks, and dim ghosts of figures upon the platform; and some of the passengers have caught the name of the place, and others have not; and scores and scores of miles have we sped over, of country fair and rich or naked and bare—by villages and hamlets, and skirting big towns, and over hollow country lanes and great broad desolate roads—deserts, since the "good old coaching days" are over—and along canals, with gliding barges and lonely lock-houses; and through deep, dark, awful tunnels, roaring by, and along high embankments, scattering the burning coke from the flying furnace; and now the speed slackens again, and the engine whistles again, and a pleasurable sensation is observed to be diffused among the passengers as they remark to each other, "We stop for five minutes at the next station for refreshment."

(To be continued.)

# JOHN BRAHAM.

THE erudite M. Fétis, the musical historian and director of the Brussels Conservatoire, has written in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens" as follows:—"Braham died in London of the cholera, in the month of August, 1834." The *Morning Herald* certainly did announce the death of the great tenor at that time, and published his obituary, but Braham was enabled to assure the editor, in his own hand-writing, that he was alive, and the audiences of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter-hall, are actually in a position to appreciate the still astonishing vocal powers of the most distinguished singer the country ever produced. In all the biographies of Braham it is stated that he was born in London, in 1772. This is, however, a mistake as to the date, as Braham first saw the light on the 20th of March, 1777; consequently, on the very day that his portrait is presented by our Artists in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS he is seventy-five years of age. What an extraordinary series of political and artistic changes Braham has seen in his time! He has lived under four reigns, and has been himself a prince among artists, as well as an artist among princes. In 1784 he became the pupil of Leoni Lee; and at the age of ten years made his first appearance on any stage at the Royalty Theatre, as *Cupid*, in an occasional piece in honour of Queen Charlotte (the consort of George III.): Master Braham sang an air, composed by Mr. Reeve, "Gentle god, whose sacred powers"—an invocation to Hymen. During his stay, under John Palmer's management (Gentleman Palmer, who died whilst playing the *Stranger*), the great vocal effort of the boy Braham was Dr. Arne's bravura, "The soldier tired," which always elicited a fervent *encore*. In 1789 his voice broke, and he began to study the pianoforte. He soon afterwards lost his master, Leoni Lee, who went abroad, but he obtained the kind patronage of the Goldsmids, in the City. By careful attention Braham recovered his voice, and Mr. Ashe, the celebrated flute-player, having accidentally heard him, advised him to accept an engagement for Bath. There he took lessons of Rauzzini, an Italian professor, resident in that city; and soon Mr. Braham began to teach, as well as sing—one of his pupils, in 1795, being Lady Nelson, then Mrs. Nelson, who was desirous of learning Italian songs to please



MR. BRAHAM.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

her husband, Captain Nelson. Braham's fame soon spread to London and Stephen Storace, the composer, went expressly to Bath to hear him, and then engaged the young tenor for Drury Lane Theatre in the spring of 1796, to make his *début* in Storace's opera, "Mahmoud." The composer died before Braham appeared, at the close of the season. Such was his success, that, in the next season, he stepped from the boards of Drury Lane Theatre to the King's Theatre (the Italian Opera-house), where he sang with the famed Madame Banti in "Zemira and Azor." Being resolved to visit France and Italy for further improvement, Braham first went to Paris, with the intention of remaining only a few days; but he resided there for eight months. His first concert (at which the price of the ticket was a louis) was at the Elysée Bourbon, under the patronage of Madame Josephine, the wife of General Bonaparte. He was offered, but declined, a lucrative engagement for the Italian Opera-house in Paris. His first appearance in Italy was at the Pergola in Florence, in an opera by Basili; Braham played *Ulysses*, and although the *Telemachus* was six feet high, and the English tenor only about five feet three inches, such was the power of his singing as to overcome the risibility of the excitable Italians at this disparity of size between the father and son. It was at Florence that Braham was introduced to the great tenor David, who paid him the high compliment, when asked who he thought the best tenor in Italy, of saying, "Dopo di me, il Inglese"—"Next to me, the Englishman." From Florence Braham went to Milan and Genoa. At the last-mentioned city he sang with Marchesi, the Veluti of that day, in the opera of "Lodoiska," thirty consecutive nights. At Genoa he studied composition under Isola. The siege of Genoa took place whilst Braham was in the city.

of his labours of years were swallowed up. The last character on the lyric stage created by Braham was *William Tell*, in Rossini's opera, at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1839. The part is written for a barytone, but amateurs will not easily forget the exquisite pathos with which Braham sang the air of the hero, prior to his shooting the apple from his son's head.

Mr. Braham was married to Miss Bolton, of Ardwick, near Manchester, in 1816. He is now a widower with six children: two daughters married (one the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, who is united to Mr. Harcourt, her third husband), and four sons, three of whom are in the profession; namely, Charles Braham, the tenor, who is studying in Italy; Hamilton Braham, the basso, who is very popular in Germany; and Augustus Braham, the tenor, formerly in the army, who lately accompanied Miss Catherine Hayes in her tour in America, and is now at New York.

Mr. Braham has been an especial favourite of Royalty, rank, and fashion. He lived for years at Brompton in the greatest style, and was much noticed by the late Dukes of York, Cumberland, Kent, and Sussex, the last-mentioned scion of Royalty being godfather to his son, Augustus. George III. and George IV. especially honoured Braham with marks of attention, the latter Monarch on one occasion postponing a concert at the Palace on finding that it had been fixed on the night of Braham's benefit.

Of late years Mr. Braham has only appeared from time to time at concerts. His present appearance at the London Wednesday Concerts has been prompted by the kindest feelings towards an unfortunate speculator, and not, as the public will be delighted to learn, from necessity. To be severely critical with Braham, as his sun is beginning to set, still

At Leghorn Braham was much noticed by the hero of the Nile. He was almost every day at Nelson's residence, and generally dined with the Admiral twice a week. One morning his Lordship requested Braham to play a march, which Nelson intended should be his funeral march. Whilst Braham was playing over and examining the composition, the hero of Alexandria, General Abercrombie, was announced. Nelson told Braham not to leave the room, and to continue his task, during which the two illustrious commanders were walking up and down the saloon, keeping up an animated conversation in an under tone. Strange destiny of the tenor. He had no presentiment, at the time, that he should first compose the scene, "The Death of Abercromby," and, lastly, the air, "The Death of Nelson," and that he should hereafter sing these two compositions of his own to thousands and thousands of excited listeners.

From Leghorn Braham visited Naples, and from that city he went to Venice. It was here that Cimarosa composed his last lyric work, "Artemisia," for Braham; but, like Storace with "Mahmoud," dying before the opera was completed, the English tenor singing in the service, with Naldi, at the great composer's funeral, with such deep pathos as to profoundly affect the auditory. After singing at Trieste and Hamburg Mr. Braham returned to London, having accepted an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre. He appeared in an opera, "Chains of the Heart," written by Prince Hoare, the music by Reeve and Mazzinghi. Braham's triumph was transcendent, and for half a century he has preserved his popularity, even to the very present moment, when his voice is "Rome in ruins," great and glorious even in decay, the genius of the heartist surviving the inroads of time.

During the period of Braham's engagements at the two patent theatres, the virtual destruction of whose privileges has been indeed a fatal blow to the drama, as well as for opera, he composed music for "The Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Out of Place," "Thirty Thousand," "Family Quarrels," "The Paragraph," "Kais," "Americans," "The Devil's Bridge," "False Alarms," "Zuma," "Navensky," &c. It would fill a volume to follow Mr. Braham through his various engagements. From 1806 to 1816 he sang with Mrs. Billington, Madame Rastini (aunt of Grisi), Madam Fodor, &c., at the King's Theatre. He enacted *Sesto* when Mozart's "Clemenza de Tito" was first produced in this country. At the Lyceum he was the original *Max* in Weber's "Der Freyschütz;" and that composer wrote expressly for Braham the music of *Sir Huon* in Planche's "Oberon," produced on the 12th of April, 1826, at Covent Garden Theatre. In 1835 Mr. Braham built and opened the St. James's Theatre, and in the same year opened the Colosseum—both speculations proving most disastrous, and the fruits

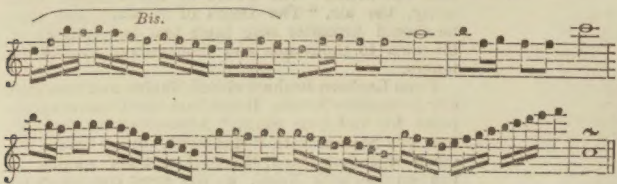


SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE SICILIAN BRIDE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



gloriously, would be as unjust as it is absurd. We can never hope to look on his like again in the combination of the various qualities that constitute a great artist; for he has been in declamatory power and eloquence a Duprez, and in florid execution a Rubini. If Braham gave way to the ignorance of his epoch, and has sung too much to the galleries, no artist has ever sung with more refined and classic taste for the cultivated amateur. He lived, like Sir Henry Bishop, in the worst days of musical acquirement, but he will leave behind him a noble standard of vocal elocution, in which he has been properly designated as the Siddons of the lyric drama. In his great days he could in his chest voice hold on the *ut de poitrine*, as Tamberlik does, and which Duprez only touched, whilst he could descend to the G in the bass. His command of the falsetto was marvellous.

To show the compass of Braham's voice, we subjoin a passage, noted by himself, from which it will be seen that he could reach the high F:—



## MUSIC.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the fortieth season was given on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Costa. The two symphonies were Haydn's No. 12, and Beethoven's "Eroica;" the overtures were Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and Weber's "Preciosa." The solo instrumentalists were M. Hallé, who performed Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, No. 2; and Signor Sivori, who executed his brilliant violin fantasia on the "Lucia" themes. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, who sang a most difficult scene, by Weber, "Ho spavento," and one by Mendelssohn, "Ah ritorna," most artistically; and Mr. Sims Reeves, who gave, with feeling and energy, the great tenor air from Mehul's "Joseph," "Land of my sire," and, with Mme. Castellan, the duo from Mozart's "Don Juan," "Fuggi, crudele." Thus it will be perceived that the selection was unexceptionable; and the same remark may be almost applied to the execution. The "Eroica" went gloriously; even the intricate horn passages in the scherzo were heard for the first time, if not perfectly, at least with an approximation to the composer's intention. The entire reading of this majestic symphony by the conductor was an echo of its poetic inspiration. The overtures were, of course, done to perfection. As to Haydn's military production, amateurs of the old school, who are fond of dwelling on traditional interpretations, objected to the velocity with which the allegretto was taken; but we know from cathedral experience of provincial festivals, what tradition as to the times of Handel and Haydn means, being nothing more or less than a ponderous, mechanical, and dragging style of execution, devoid of all colouring and imagination, and profoundly somniferous in its effect.

Some changes have taken place in the orchestra: Pratten is the successor of Ribas, who for years has been one of the most efficient of orchestral flute players; and violoncello and contrabass have been reinforced by the accession of Piatti and Bottesini. Sainton and Blagrove remain the violin principals, alternately.

Hallé's first appearance at these concerts has been a tardy act of justice to a first-rate performer of classic music; better late than never, however, and his magnificent performance was enthusiastically greeted, especially in the slow movement.

The second concert will be on the 29th instant, and her Majesty and Prince Albert, under whose immediate patronage is the society, it is expected, will honour the performance with their presence.

## CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

A new work by Sterndale Bennett, one of the most distinguished pianists and composers of the age, is of such rare occurrence, that the highest interest was created at his performance, in conjunction with Signor Piatti, on Tuesday night, of his MS. Sonata Duo in A minor for Pianoforte and Violoncello. As far as first impressions may be relied upon, the composition will fully maintain, if not raise, his previous reputation. Perhaps the ideas may be found too rambling and discursive in the first and last movements; but the "Minuetto Caractéristique" is a gem, and amply merited its enthusiastic encore. In this sonata Mr. Bennett appears to manifest the desire to depart from conventional forms, and there are, probably, points which will strike more sensibly on a future hearing; the execution, it is needless to add, was perfect. Mozart's trio in E flat was played by Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. Williams (clarinet), and Mr. Dando (tenor); and Mr. Blagrove performed the violin part in Beethoven's trio in E flat, op. 44. Mrs. Endersohn and Miss Rose were the vocalists.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, through his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a copy of the Devonian Polka, the composition of Master Rendle, the juvenile violinist, of Exeter.

An evening concert took place last Monday at Exeter Hall, in aid of the funds of the London Temperance League; G. Cruikshank, Esq., in the chair.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union gave their third concert on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, when works by Lord Mornington, Horsley, Calcott, Hendle, Ford, Attwood, Arne, Purcell, R. Cooke, Spofforth, Dr. Cooke, and R. J. Stevens, were executed by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Locke, Land, Hobbs, Francis, and Phillips.

On Monday and Thursday mornings, the music of Mendelssohn to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" was executed at the St. James's Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lucas; Mrs. Fanny Kemble reading the play.

Mr. Henry Smith gave an evening concert at Crosby Hall, last Tuesday: on the same night, the Western Amateur Orchestral Society met at Blagrove's concert-rooms, Mortimer-street; and Messrs. G. and J. Case had a concert at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, assisted by the Misses Birch, Messent, Dolby, Poole, Messrs. Genge, G. Tedder, Swift, and F. Smith; a grand *pot pourri*, on themes from "Masaniello," was performed by Mrs. and Miss Case, Messrs. R. Blagrove, Birch, Minnisi, George, Ward, Bertoli, and G. and J. Case; and Mr. Richardson played a flute solo.

Mr. Neate presented the third of his quartet and pianoforte soirées, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, aided by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.

At the second of the London Wednesday Concerts at Exeter Hall, on the 17th inst., Mr. Braham was the star. The other singers were the Misses Messent, Stabach, L. Baxter, Lascelles, R. Braham, Brougham, and E. J. Williams; Messrs. Brandt, G. Tedder, T. Harding, H. Smith, Wallworth, and Leffler. The instrumental soloists were M. Sohalle (saxophone), and M. Billet (piano); and the conductors, M. Anschütz and Mr. Howard Glover.

The third soirée of the Musical Institute took place on Thursday. The Cecilia Society, at the Albion Hall, on Thursday, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, repeated Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for the benefit of the Holmfirth Relief Fund. Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. W. Deacon, Messrs. Seymour, Barham, and Gadsby were the vocalists.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, performed, last night, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss A. Loder, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Phillips.

The Hungarian band, under Kalozdy's direction, have given performances at the St. James's Theatre, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The third of the Monthly Concerts took place on Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, under Mr. Hallah's direction. Mr. G. Russell played the pianoforte part in Beethoven's choral fantasia, for the second time; Mendelssohn's cantata, "Praise Jehovah;" M. Charles Gonnod's "Sanctus;" "Hosanna," and "Benedictus;" the second act of Gluck's "Orfeo," and a new national song of defence, by Mr. H. Leslie, were included in the programme. The principal performers were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Swift and Beckland.

Mr. Henry W. Hill, of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, has been playing as a solo violinist at the concerts of the Greenock Philharmonic Society, with success.

M. Oury, violinist, Madame Oury, pianist, and Mr. Swift, the tenor, have been delighting the audience of the York Philharmonic Society.

The first concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning (Saturday). Next Monday, the second concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the meeting of the Bach Society will take place. On Tuesday will be the concerts of M. Billet, Mr. Kiallmark, and of the Misses Alexander. On Wednesday will be the opening concert at Exeter Hall, of the New Philharmonic Society, conducted by M. Berlioz. On the same evening will be the sixth of the City Wednesday Concerts, at Crosby Hall, and Mr. Lucas's second musical evening. On Thursday will be Mr. Ella's third "Musical Winter Evening," at which M. and Mme. Léonard will appear. On Friday the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The three-act opera, "L'Abime de la Maadetta," produced with such success at the Brussels Grand Opera, has been brought out at the Opéra National in Paris, on the 11th inst., under the title of "Joanita." M. Duprez, the once famed tenor, is the composer; M. Edouard Duprez, his brother, is the author of the libretto; and Mlle. Caroline Duprez, daughter of the singer, is the *prima donna* therein. MM. Duprat and Poullet were the tenors, M. Balanqui the basso, and Mlle. Guichard was also in the cast. "Joanita" was perfectly successful. Mlle. Angri, Calzolari, and Lablache have appeared at the Théâtre Italien, in Rossini's "Cenerentola." Madame Viardot has returned to Paris,

from Scotland, and will visit London in June. The return of the celebrated Mlle. Darcier to the Opéra Comique, from which theatre she retired after her marriage, has been heartily welcomed by the Parisians. The Emperor of Russia has just presented to Tamburini, so many years the director of the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg, a medal of honour in gold, encircled with diamonds, with the inscription in Russian, "For distinction." The medal is to be worn suspended with the ribbon of the order of St. Andrew. The deaths of Herr Winterfeldt, a well-known writer in music in Berlin, and of Joseph Drechler, the composer and chapel-master of the church of St. Stephen, at Vienna, are recorded. The Italian opera company that was recently at Brussels is now at Cologne. On the 19th inst. Mlle. Wagner sang, for the first time, at the Theatre Royal in Berlin; on the 25th she will be at Leipzig; and in May she is to depart for London. The Papal Government at Rome has ordered the title of Mercadante's opera, "Il Giuramento," to be changed to "Amore e Dovere," on the ground that the "oath" (*giuramento*) is too sacred for an operatic work.

## THE THEATRES.

## DRURY-LANE.

The musical spectacle, "Asaël," was revived on Wednesday night. Mr. Anderson resuming his original part of the prodigal son, and Mr. Cooper replacing Mr. Vandenhoff as the father. Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss H. Payne, and Mr. Manvers undertook the infinitesimal portion of Auber's music retained in this version; but the real interest of the revival was centered in Mlle. Vecchi, who appeared for the first time as *Lia*. An announcement in the bills by Mr. Bunn, that he was resolved no longer to screen the artists who broke faith with the management by refusing to perform their duty to the public, and that Mlle. Plunkett, after accepting *Lia*, her original character in the Paris opera, had refused to dance, under some quibbling pretext, gave rise to the anticipation of an unrehearsed scene, but it was confined to the most tremendous reception bestowed on Mlle. Vecchi, whose graceful dancing and expressive pantomime left no cause for regret for the absence of the *danseuse* of the broken contract, which is to occupy the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe, who will have to decide the knotty question whether a *danseuse* can be called upon to *jouer la comédie*, or, in other words, to appear in legitimate drama, such being the grounds of Mlle. Plunkett's flight of fancy, as well as of feet.

Donizetti's "Lucrèce Borgia" was introduced on the 13th instant, on the Drury-Lane boards, for the first time, and has since been given with great success on alternate evenings with "The Sicilian Bride." Madame Evillina Garcia has decidedly advanced her reputation by her energetic and effective style of singing the music of *Lucrèce*. Miss P. Horton is one of the best representatives of *Orsini* that has been witnessed; Mr. Drayton acts the Duke with *finesse*; and M. Féodor's *Gennaro*, if at times somewhat rigid and a little uncertain in the attack of the music, has some very good points. Signor Schira deserves very great credit for the careful and efficient manner with which he has presented and conducted this lyric tragedy. The encores are precisely those bestowed on the Italian version; namely, the choruses of masques in the prologue; the trio between the Duke, Gennaro, and *Lucrèce* in the first act; the interpolated air of *Gennaro* in the second act; and the celebrated *Brendisi*, admirably sung and acted by Miss P. Horton in the last scene. The concluding *cabaletta*, sung by Madame Garcia so forcibly, develops her executive powers very remarkably.

## HAYMARKET.

Under the odd title of "White Magic," a two-act comic operetta was produced with complete success on Wednesday night; the libretto by H. Chorley, Esq., and the music by Signor Biletta, who held the post of composer of ballet music at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847, and is known as a professor of singing in fashionable circles. It would occupy too much space to follow the plot through the intricate mazes of a thorough French intrigue during the period of the "Regency." Let it suffice that the *Count de Mercurcourt* (Mr. Weiss) and *Colonel Laval* (Mr. Harrison) are rivals for the hand of Mlle. *Coralie de Blanche-fleur* (Miss Louisa Pyne), and that they assume the disguises of fortune-tellers to achieve their ends. That the *Count* gets the best of the *Colonel* in the first act; but the *Colonel* outwits the *Count* in the last act, by proving to the lady fair, who is somewhat of a coquette, that M. de Mercurcourt's affliction has been for the fortune and not for herself. The *Colonel*, who has been a rejected suitor in early life, and has been supposed to be dead, becomes, therefore, the eventual winner of *Coralie's* hand and heart. The incidents are not so clearly developed as they ought to be for a mixed audience, but there are some striking situations; the dialogue is lively, and the lyrics are certainly above the average order. *Rose*, an attendant, is archly enacted by Miss Pyne. The *mise en scène* affects great credit on the management, for accuracy and picturesqueness.

Signor Biletta's music, as a first operatic essay, evinces considerable promise, with some positive indications of dramatic ability. Its chief defect is a want of individuality: we vain seek for evidence of a decided style, which is made up, in fact, of scraps from the old Italian masters, with a seasoning of the French *opéra comique* school, ancient and modern. It was anticipated that Signor Biletta would have been exclusively a disciple of the modern Italian school; but this is not the case; he has steered pretty clear of the Donizetti-Bellini-Verdi shoals, but he has run aground on the breakers of Lully, Rameau, Gretry, Auber, Pasiello, and Cimarosa. Signor Biletta has the facility of voicing well, and his instrumentation displays points of elegance; he makes clever use of the wood band, and he abuses rarely the brass. The trio, "O tender recollection," and the finales of both acts, are cleverly laid out; the chorus "Let pipe and tabor," with its double subjects, is ingenious and effective.

Mr. Harrison had two ballads, "Gone are the merry days," and "Ah! since the sun began his roving," both re-demanded, but the former is far to be preferred. Mr. Weiss's romance, "You are bright as the rose," is dull and meaningless; but the buffa aria, "How merry is morning," is quaint. The ballad, "The joy bells are ringing," sung by Miss Pyne, is pretty; but the gem of the opera is the romance, "Oh, was I then awake or dreaming," beautifully rendered by Miss Louisa Pyne, one of the prettiest and most spontaneous of melodies; next in importance must be regarded the duet, "You turn aside and tremble," between Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, which was excellently sung and much applauded. The dramatic piquancy of the introduction must also not be overlooked. The execution was unusually careful, zealous, and efficient, under the able direction of Mr. A. Mellon. Besides the usual compliments to the singers at the fall of the curtain, the presence of the successful composer was absolutely exacted.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The prospectus for the season 1852 will be issued this day, it is understood, and every exertion is to be made to open the establishment in the course of the ensuing week. For the performances of the celebrated Mlle. Wagner, there will be various attractive novelties and revivals. Mlle. Cruvelli, with the laurels she has won during the present campaign in Paris, will appear in some new works, besides the opera in which she has already achieved such triumphs. The very mention of the name of Lablache will be cordially welcomed. He has benefited by a long rest at his villa, near Naples, during the recess. There is every hope of Madame Santag's appearance in a new opera by Meyerbeer. De Bassini, the greatest baritone of the age, will make his *début* this season; as also Signor Feriotti, who has been making a sensation in Paris in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." Signor Negri, the great tenor from La Scala, has been secured by Mr. Lumley. Signor Belletti will re-appear, after his tour in the United States with Madame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind). Mr. Balfe is re-appointed musical director and conductor. Mr. Harris will superintend the stage department. Mlle. Rosati and Cerito will be the principal *danseuses*. Ratifications of many important engagements are daily expected.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, Polonini, Ronconi, Tamberlik, and Herr Formés, have arrived from St. Petersburg. Marini is shortly expected from New York. Mlle. Zerr and Herr Ander left Vienna for London on the 15th inst. Spohr will soon quit Cassel for this country, to direct the mounting of his lyric masterpiece, "Faust," for which he has composed recitatives for the Royal Italian Opera. M. Jullien's grand opera, "Pietro il Grande," will be an early novelty. Mr. Planché has re-arranged the libretto of Weber's "Oberon." The earliest novelty will be Donizetti's "Martyrs;" and "William Tell" will probably be the opening opera, next week, for the *début* of Herr Ander.

## ST. JAMES'S.

M. Frederick Lemaitre commenced his engagement on Friday, in the drama of "Pallasse," and enacted the well-known part of *Belphegor*, the showman. Well acquainted as the English public are with this character, they can have no notion of the manner in which it ought to be played until they have seen M. Lemaitre. The delicacy, the nature, the facility with which every change of mood, sentiment, and situation is produced by this incomparable performer are indescribable. We must content ourselves with merely suggesting them. The actor and the man blend in the impersonation, and accomplish an union perfect in its elements and irresistible in its results. The public and private life of the showman—his buffoonery, his domestic affection—the husband and the father in the most painful dilemmas—to all, and in all, there was the same exquisite adaptability. Again we congratulate the histrionic profession on the advantage of having these foreign exemplars of theatrical art occasionally on the English stage; much may be earned from them which we should be glad to acquire.

Mr. Knox, M.P. for Dungannon, has been appointed Groom in Waiting.

The *Asiatic*, bound for Sydney, left Gravesend on Saturday morning last, having on board Mr. Henry Wilfred Ellis, and Mr. William Rickford Collett, directors of the Australian Mutual Mining Association, accompanied by four gentlemen and upwards of forty miners, to work on the gold field discovered in that country.

Advices from Vienna mention that letters had been received from the Levant, describing a most unfavourable state of commercial credit, especially in the Ionian Islands. During the preceding week about twenty traders had failed for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £60,000. The firm of Macri and Co. had also suspended, at Corfu, with large liabilities.

Accounts from Amsterdam state, that the proposition to impose a tax upon all incomes from her funds had been brought forward and rejected.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Naas, the new Secretary for Ireland, having, as we anticipated last week was probable, resigned the candidature for the county of Kildare, Mr. Coan was returned on Saturday as representative for that county, there being no other candidate. The hon. gentleman took occasion to deny that he was the nominee of the Whigs—a party in which he had no confidence, as he believed the policy of that party to be mischievous and anti-Irish. He was for Free Trade, vote by ballot, tenant right, and against the Established Church.

BATH.—Mr. Whately, Q.C., has come forward on the Conservative interest as a candidate for this city.

BOLTON.—Mr. Barnes, a Free-trader, and an advocate for the ballot, is a candidate.

BREIDPORT.—It is rumoured that the Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, intends to offer himself as a candidate for this borough. Other reports say that the right hon. gentleman will stand for Bristol.

BURY.—Lord Duncan met the electors and non-electors of Bury, at an open-air meeting in Union-square, on Saturday evening, and addressed some 8000 or 10,000 people. Mr. Frederick Peel was introduced to the electors, as a candidate for their suffrages, on Monday evening, at a meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Richard Ashton, chairman of Mr. Peel's committee, presented the hon. gentleman with a requisition signed by 412 electors, out of a constituency of 970 voters.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH.—Mr. Astell and Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., have been formally announced as the Conservative candidates. Mr. Astell is son of the late chairman of the East India Company. He is a Protectionist, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews to Parliament. Mr. Macaulay is also a Protectionist, and opposed to the admission of Jews to Parliament.

CARLISLE.—Mr. P. H. Howard has announced his intention of withdrawing himself from this borough at the approaching general election. A requisition is on foot calling upon Sir James Graham and Mr. Joseph Ferguson (a manufacturer in Carlisle) to come forward. Mr. W. H. Hodgson, the Conservative member, has issued an address as a candidate again for the representation.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—Mr. John Vince, of Rutland-square, has issued an address to the electors of the city of Dublin, offering himself as the colleague of Mr. Grogan. It is in contemplation by the Liberal party to ask Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. George Roe to stand for the city.

COLEBAINE.—Lord Naas will offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat, Lord Naas arrived on Monday, and proceeded immediately to canvass the constituency.

COUNTY CORK.—The election for this county, in the room of the late representative, Dr. Power, who is appointed Governor of St. Lucia, commenced on Monday. The candidates were Mr. Vincent Scully, Q.C., Free-trader, and Mr. Moreton Frewen, Protectionist, cousin to the member for East Essex. The result, however, is not yet known.

DROGHEDA.—James McCann, Esq., of Staleen House, is in the field for Drogheda, on the Radical interest. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer is also expected in the field.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Marquis of Worcester will, it is said, at the proper time, again solicit the suffrages of the freeholders, in conjunction with Sir William Codrington.

EAST SOMERSET.—Mr. Hippisley is canvassing against the interest of Mr. Pinney, the present representative.

FLINT.—Sir John Hammer, Bart., has issued an address to his constituents, seeking a renewal of their confidence.

FORFARSHIRE.—The Protectionists, it is stated, have it in contemplation to bring forward the Hon. Claude Lyon, brother to Lord Strathmore, as a candidate for this county, in opposition to Lord J. F. Gordon Hallyburton.

GALWAY COUNTY.—There are no less than six candidates already for this county; viz. the present members, Sir Thomas Burke and Mr. St. George; besides Mr. Gregory, of Coole-park (formerly member for Dublin); Hon. James Daly, Mr. Bellew (son of Sir Michael D. Bellew), and Mr. Browne.

BOROUGH OF GALWAY.—There are four candidates for this borough—the present members, Mr. O'Flaherty and Mr. J. M. Blake; Lord Dunkellin (son of the Marquis of Clanricarde), who declares that he would vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Act; and Mr. P. S. Comyn.

HARWICH.—Mr. Bagshaw, M.P., and Mr. Waddington (M.P. for Maldon) have severally issued an address, as candidates for the suffrages of the Harwich voters. It is said that Mr. Attwood also intends to stand.

HULL.—Mr. Baines, one of the present members, has declared that he will retire; and the Conservatives have declared that it would "conduce to the peace of the town, the interests of trade, &c.," that a contest should be avoided by the unopposed return of Mr. Moore in conjunction with the present Whig member, Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay's seat is considered quite safe.

KING'S COUNTY.—The latest rumour in connexion with the representation of this county is, that Mr. John Reynolds, of Dublin, will be put forward by the Roman Catholic clergy.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Patten, in reply to an address from his constituents, has stated that in his opinion it would be impolitic to reinforce a duty upon corn.

LIMERICK CITY.—Lord Arundel and Surrey will, it is expected, immediately resign the representation of Limerick.

LINCOLN.—Colonel Sibthorp has issued his address to his constituents. There is no doubt of his secure position.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Charles Turner, the chairman of the Dock Estate, of Conservative opinions, has consented to become a candidate for this important town. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, it is said, has also consented to stand in conjunction with Mr. Turner.

LYME.—Admiral Phipps Hornby, one of the new Lords of the Admiralty, has issued an address. He is opposed on the Protectionist interest by Mr. Tatchell, a resident landowner.

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH.—Mr. Christopher Markham, a townsman of Conservative principles, is in the field as a candidate.

NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sir George Grey intimates his intention of again soliciting their suffrages. Lord Lorraine, nephew to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, intends to contest the county with the late Home Secretary.

OLDHAM.—The friends of Mr. Fox and Mr. Cobbett are each preparing for a severe struggle.

POOLE.—Mr. Savage, a gentleman who unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1850 on Protection principles, it is said, will again offer himself to the notice of the electors as a supporter of Lord Derby's Government, in the event of a general election. Mr. Seymour, one of the present representatives, will come forward for re-election, in connexion with a Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, one of the directors of the Bank of England, on Free-trade principles. Sir G. R. Phillips retires from Parliamentary duties at the close of the session.

PORTSMOUTH.—Lieutenant-General Lord Henry Fitzclarence, G.C.H., has addressed the electors as a candidate.

SALISBURY.—Mr. Slade, Q.C., is a candidate on "Protestant and Conservative principles," and will contest the election with the present members. A second Protectionist candidate has just made his appearance in the person of Mr. Powe, a Middlesex magistrate.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. V. B. Johnston, Bart., and Lord Mulgrave are announced as candidates, together with the present member, Mr. G. F. Young.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. J. Toulmin Smith has announced his intention to contest the election with the present members, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Parker.

SOUTH WILTS.—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert is threatened with a contest with a candidate representing Protectionist principles.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. William Digby Seymour has issued an address declaratory of Free-trade opinions. There are now Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Seymour, Free-traders, and Mr. George Hudson, Protectionist, in the field. It is thought Sir Hedworth Williamson will not start again.

TRALEE.—The *Tralee Chronicle* of Saturday contains an address from Mr. Maurice O'Connell, denying that he intended to abandon the representation of Tralee. There are three candidates now spoken of—Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Blennerhassett, and Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert.

WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Shelley, the new candidate, met the electors of St. James's parish at Willis's Rooms, Brewer-street, Golden-square, on Tuesday evening. He stated that he firmly believed that the present Administration was only an administration of the day, and would be sure to tumble to pieces in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. A resolution pledging the meeting to support Mr. Shelley was agreed to.

WYOMOUTH.—In addition to Colonel Freestun, the present member, who has announced his intention of standing again, Mr. Butt, the Irish Queen's Counsel, who is brought forward on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Oswald, M.P. for Ayr, a Free-trader, are announced as candidates.

WIGTONSHIRE.—A rumour has been current in this county of Captain Dalrymple, the present member, meeting with opposition, either from Captain Hay, R.N., or Mr. Stewart, Jun., of Gasserton.

WIGTON BURGHS.—Mr. Caird commenced his canvass at Stranraer on Monday last, and is said to have been very successful. Sir John M'Taggart has arrived in the district from London last week.

THEATRICAL DISPUTES.—The director of the Italian Theatre, at Paris, Mr. Lumley, having engaged M. Montemeri as *primo basso cantante*, with the condition that he should not refuse any other part that might be offered him, Mr. Lumley required him to sing a part in the opera of *Fideio* not belonging to a *primo basso*, but M. Montemeri refused, on the ground that, by the usages of the profession, he was entitled first of all to make his *début* as a *primo basso*, to enable the public to judge of his talents. In consequence of this, Mr. Lumley refused to pay his salary, or the expenses of his journey from London to Paris. M. Montemeri accordingly brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce, and it was argued two days ago. The tribunal decided that Mr. Lumley was not justified in requiring Montemeri to sing a secondary part before he had appeared as *primo basso*; as, otherwise, "the existence and reputation of an *artiste* would be completely at the discretion of a director," and ordered the payment of the salary due and the journey from London. Montemeri is also to have an opportunity of appearing in a principal rôle. The plaintiff likewise demanded damages, but these were refused by the court.

It was rumoured at Salisbury, on Tuesday last, that a large number of troops were about to be encamped on Salisbury Plain.

On Wednesday evening the first Cabinet dinner of the new Administration took place at the mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale (Lord President of the Council), Carlton House-terrace. The whole of the Cabinet Council were present upon this occasion.

A recent decree of the Emperor of Austria prohibits the Anabaptist sect from exercising their peculiar form of worship. A similar decree was issued some years ago, but since the disturbances of 1848 the Anabaptists have disregarded it.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—On Tuesday a court was held for the dispatch of public business. The report of the committee on prosecutions by the legal officers of the corporation was read, and it was agreed that no change be made in the present system. Alderman Sidney moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of discipline in the City prisons, and the means by which it might be improved; but, finding small support, withdrew his resolution.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—On Tuesday the fourth anniversary festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern; Earl Granville in the chair, supported by Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., H. E. Gurney, Esq. (treasurer), Alderman Finnis, Dr. Jeaffreson (the medical officer), P. Stainsby, Esq., and about 200 other gentlemen. The noble chairman, in proposing prosperity to the institution, observed, that in the year 1851 the number of deaths in the metropolis was 55,000, and of these between 18,000 and 19,000, or about one-third, were caused by consumption, or diseases of the heart, lungs, and chest. The proportion was even greater in 1847, when the influenza prevailed. Since the opening of the hospital between 10,000 and 11,000 patients had been relieved, and there were now from 150 to 170 applications daily for assistance. Last year his Royal Highness Prince Albert had laid the first stone of the hospital in Victoria-park; and the whole expense incurred for the building would be £15,000 or £16,000, of which £5500 had been paid, and there was a sum of £10,000 remaining, of which £5000 must be procured this year. The report stated that during the year 1851 there were admitted as out-patients 2951 persons, and since the commencement of this year 774; making, together with 7489 relieved prior to Dec. 31, 1850, a total of 11,194 persons who have obtained gratuitous advice and medicine since the opening of the institution, in June, 1848. In the twelve months concluding Dec. 31, 1851, the receipts of the institution amounted to £3575 1s. 9d. (of which £2778 6s. were announced at the last anniversary festival), forming, together with £4270 1s. 2d. in hand at the commencement of the year, a total of £7845 2s. 11d.; of which £4733 9s. 9d. was expended during the year, leaving a balance of £3111 13s. 2d. to the credit of the institution. Since that period, however, there had been paid a further sum of £2489 9s. 9d.; so that there now remains (exclusive of subscriptions already received on account of the present festival) only a balance of £622 3s. 5d. The total cost of the hospital which had been erected is estimated at £15,606 2s., of which £5510 8s. 8d. have already been paid; so that there remains a sum of £10,095 3s. 4d., of which at least one-half must be expended this year. The sum collected at the dinner amounted to £5030.

**LONDON PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual report of this savings-bank for the past year, to the 20th of November, shows the total receipts to have been, from 57,424 depositors, £281,312 12s. 4d.; and the payments to 19,274 depositors, £217,135 5s. 2d. The total receipts in thirty-five years have been, from 1,085,386 depositors, £5,918,350 2s. 1d.; and the repayments, £5,011,996 5s. 10d. There are now open 46,524 accounts, with a balance due upon them of £906,354 3s. 3d., of which amount £903,195 1s. 1d. is in the hands of the Government, and the balance, £3159 2s. 2d., in the hands of the treasurer to meet demands.

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.**—The sixty-ninth anniversary of this society was celebrated on Wednesday at a public dinner in the London Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle presided. Amongst the company were the following:—The Earl of Lanesborough, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., Sir J. E. Tennent, M.P., Mr. Halliwell, M.P., Colonel Dunne, M.P. (Clerk of the Ordnance), Sir Ralph Howard, M.P., Mr. J. Hartley, Mr. F. W. Russell, Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, Mr. S. Robinson, &c. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to £660 13s., including the following:—Her Majesty, £100 guineas; the Duke of Newcastle, £25; the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £50; the Marquis of Downshire, £20; the Marquis of Anglesey, £25; the Marquis of Londonderry, £25; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 20 guineas; the Earl of Clarendon, £25; the Marquis of Clanricarde, £25; the Earl of Lanesborough, £10; the Attorney-General for Ireland, £5. There were several other subscribers, including the Marquis of Kildare, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., and Sir Ralph Howard, M.P.

**HUNTSWORTH-MEWS AND GEORGE-STREET, LISBON-GROVE, RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the promoters of these schools was held at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square; the Hon. A. Kinnaird in the chair. From the reports it appeared that in the Huntsworth-Mews school there were nine establishments which afforded secular and religious education to upwards of 300 persons. The average attendance at the George-street, Lisbon-grove, establishment during the winter months was about 230 scholars and 23 teachers. The daily infant school had an average attendance of 200, and the week-day evening schools were also progressing satisfactorily. In the industrial class no other trade than shoemaking had been introduced at present, but arrangements had been made for commencing a class of tailors. Both reports were adopted, a vote of thanks given to the chairman and the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was present on the occasion.

**STANDS FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES IN THE CITY.**—On Saturday the regulations adopted by the Court of Aldermen for the guidance of the drivers of public vehicles plying for hire within the boundary of the City of London were issued. The court have appointed 39 public stands for hackney carriages and cabs, on which 332 vehicles will be permitted to remain for hire; they have abolished the omnibus stand in Leadenhall-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Fleet-street, and Arthur-street West; and in lieu thereof have appointed St. Paul's Churchyard and King William-street, near St. Swinith's Church, and the space between the Obelisk and Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street, and Bishopsgate-street, opposite the Flower-pot. No omnibus is to stand more than five minutes after the arrival of the omnibus that is to follow it. Special officers will attend to the observance of the rules.

**THE POOR-LAW BOARD.**—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the board of directors of St. Pancras, a letter was read from Lord Courtenay, secretary of the Poor-law Board, informing them of the illegality of their proceeding in removing Mr. Eaton from the mastership of the St. Pancras Workhouse, and calling upon them to reinstate him, as otherwise application would be made under the statute to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel their compliance. It was resolved to leave the Poor-law Board to take whatever proceedings it may be advised.

**CHANCERY REFORM.**—A public meeting, called by the Chancery Reform Association, was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall; Lord Erskine in the chair. Mr. Hume, M.P., moved a resolution, declaring that, inasmuch as the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1850 to inquire into the process and system of pleading in the Court of Chancery had unanimously reported that extensive and deep-rooted mischiefs arise from the present system, involving the utter denial of justice, and the ruin of the litigants and their families, "this meeting is of opinion that so unqualified a condemnation by the eminent men forming the commission demands the immediate application of a legislative remedy, one of the first duties of a Government being to render justice attainable to all without delay or ruinous cost." This resolution being agreed to, Mr. Trelawney, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that it was most essential, in order to effectually carry out a full measure of law reform, that the distinction between law and equity should be abolished—that oral examination in the presence of the Judge who tries the cause should be carried out—and that justice, in all cases, should be administered by one court of universal jurisdiction—a practice which has been introduced into the United States with the happiest results.—Mr. B. Oliveira seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—A resolution, requesting the association to continue its proceedings, having been moved and seconded by Mr. M. Turner and Capt. Scobell, M.P., the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.**—A few days since the whole of the ceiling of the room in Downing-street, in which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs usually transacts his business, fell with a tremendous crash, covering the tables and chairs and floor of the apartment with the debris of the plaster. The accident occasioned much alarm; but, as the room was unoccupied at the time, no person suffered any injury. An appointment with the Austrian Ambassador had been previously made by the new Foreign Secretary for the hour at which the accident occurred; and but for a slight delay intervening on the part of the noble Earl's arrival, which postponed the interview for an hour, fatal results to either one or both of the eminent diplomatists might have been the consequence of either being in the room at the time.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in London during the last week were:—Boys, 841; girls, 806; total, 1647 children. The average number in the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1449. The deaths for the week were 1232, exhibiting a great increase on previous weeks, supposed to be occasioned by the unusual coolness of the weather. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 1034, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1137. The present return, therefore, shows an amount greater than the corrected average by 95. The following table exhibits the deaths of last week at three periods of life:—

	Deaths.	Average of corresponding weeks 1842-51, corrected for increase of population.
From birth to 15 years	521	492
At 15 and under 60	437	385
At 60 years and upwards	274	259

By the official report it appears that 251 cases are referred to "diseases of the respiratory organs," whilst the corrected average is only 220. Bronchitis is the most conspicuous in this class, for while pneumonia numbers 79 (less than the average), asthma 27, the first-mentioned rose to 127, greatly above the usual amount; viz. 182 deaths, being considerably more than in any of the corresponding weeks, when they ranged only from 118 to 166. 24 children and 6 adults died from small-pox; in four cases it is stated that the patients had been vaccinated.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily height of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day of the week; on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday it was respectively 30.521 in., 30.395 in., 30.308 in., and it continued to fall till Friday; the mean of the week was 30.300 in. The mean daily temperature was below the average of the same day in ten years on every day except Tuesday. The mean of the week was 40 degrees, which is 1.5 deg. below the average. It was lowest on Thursday, when the highest reading was 44.4 deg., and the mean 37.8 deg., or 3.9 deg. below the average. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

**SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—On Saturday last, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Beaton, departed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island, and New Siberia. Captain Beaton takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the uttermost of their power.

**THE MARINE SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, Capt. R.N., in the chair, supported by Lieut.-General Sir James Lushington, G.C.B., Captain Jordan, &c. Nearly 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The report stated that since the formation of the society, in 1756, down to the end of last year, there had been 49,414 boys fitted out and provided for in the Royal Navy, the Hon. East India Company's Indian Navy, and the Mercantile Marine. There were also 39,360 landmen to whom a bounty of sea clothing was given (on condition of their serving on board ships in the Royal Navy), from the first establishment of the institution down to the year 1814. During the past year 395 boys had been placed out in the different naval services. On the 31st December, 1851, 115 boys remained on board the society's ship. They are instructed both in religious and moral duties. The receipts of the society from January 1st to December 31st, 1851, were £7903, of which there remained a balance of £276. In the course of the evening the noble chairman affectionately and forcibly addressed the fine healthy-looking troop of boys (who were permitted to enter the room) upon the duties they would have to perform, and upon the advantages resulting from a conscientious performance of those duties. He said that a Marine Militia for national defences might be formed out of this Society, with which the Government would gladly co-operate. The list of subscriptions, which included 100 guineas from the Queen, 100 guineas from the East India Company, 50 guineas from the Trinity House, and 12 guineas from the noble chairman of the evening, amounted in all to £647, being £200 more than last year.

By intelligence just received from Malta, we are informed that the *Arden*, steam-packet, Lieut. Commander Derriman, in tow of the *Spitfire*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander G. Parker, arrived there on the 9th inst. This vessel had a narrow escape from destruction, after breaking her intermediate shaft, for the current was fast setting her on to a ledge of rocks, with only nine feet of water, and the sea running mountains high. Lieut. Derriman, until obliged by the accident to suspend his voyage, kept his ship to her work, and only when no other course was open to him, lay to under his mainmast, and finally bore up for the Bay of Agincourt. Here, too, was a French steamer, with 60 fathoms chain dragged. Lieut. Derriman's position was so precarious, it is said, that, had the accident happened an hour before, the ship and all hands must have been destroyed.

Jackman, captain of the maintop, fell from the top to the deck, on board the *Arctura* at Portsmouth, where he was so much injured that he was taken away insensible to the hospital at Haslar, with very little hope of his surviving.

The Duke of Northumberland's second captain's appointment has been given to Captain Granville Gower Loch, C.B. (1841), who has been selected to command the *Winchester*, 50, at Chatham—it is said, as flag-ship for the East Indies, to relieve the *Hastings*, 72.

**RIFLE CANNON.**—On Tuesday experiments were made in Woolwich Marshes with rifle cannon, in presence of Colonel H. W. Gordon, Colonel Dundas, C.B., Colonel J. A. Chalmers, Colonel Bretonnet, C.B., K.H., Colonel Blanchard, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Walpole, Royal Engineers; and Captain Riddell, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of Artillery, with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The experiments were made with a 9-pounder field battery gun, rifled with four grooves, for firing conical shot or shells of galvanised iron. The 9-pounder was stationed at 1000 yards from the target, and the shot, although nearly twice the weight, owing to its elongated shape, of the common 9-pounder shot, was placed in the gun, previously supplied with only two pounds of powder, the previously reduced service-charge of guns of that calibre being two pounds eight ounces. After waiting a considerable time to obtain a clear range, there being a great number of vessels passing, an opportunity of firing was obtained, and the conical shot entered the butt a little on the east side of the target, having been carried the entire distance with the small charge of powder, and an elevation of the gun of one and three-fourth degrees. The gun was again loaded with a similar charge of powder and shot, but it was nearly an hour before it could be fired, as so many vessels continued passing up and down the river. The 9-pounder having been elevated to two degrees, on being fired, the shot was carried over the butt, and the long distance between it and the river, and over the river into the Essex marshes. The range continuing to be interrupted by the vessels passing on the river, the 9-pounder was turned round, and the third round with which it had been loaded fired into the bank of one of the ditches in the marshes, from which it was extracted next morning, having entered fourteen feet into the solid earth, and to a depth of nine feet from the surface. The gun did not appear to be in the least injured by the firing, and consequently further experiments will be made with the plan of making rifle cannon and shot and shells to fit, by Colonel Dundas, Inspector of Artillery.

A number of gentlemen connected with metropolitan rifle clubs attended in the marshes also on Tuesday, to try several descriptions of rifles, previous to deciding on the description of arm they will adopt in their corps.

**FURTHER PRACTICE WITH THE MINIE RIFLES.**—The authorities at the Horse Guards having decided on supplying the new pattern rifle musket to several other line regiments in addition to those that previously sent parties to Woolwich for the purpose of being instructed by Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, twenty-five officers and fifty non-commissioned officers have received orders at the head-quarters or depôts of the regiments to which they belong to proceed to Woolwich, for the purpose of being instructed by Major Brownrigg in the use of the new arm. The following is nearly a complete list of the corps ordered to send parties to Woolwich for practice next week at the Royal Arsenal and in the Marshes:—1st Foot, 2d battalion, from head-quarters at Cork; 4th Foot, from head-quarters at Ashton; 12th Foot, from head-quarters at Chatham; 14th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 21st Foot, from head-quarters at Hull; 26th Foot, from the depôt at Newport; 27th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 28th Foot, from head-quarters at Newcastle; 33d Foot, from head-quarters at Glasgow; 36th Foot, from the depôt at the Isle of Wight; 39th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 42d (Highlanders), from the depôt at Aberlenn; Royal Marines, from the Chatham Division; 50th Foot, from head-quarters at Preston; 54th Foot, from the depôt at Bristol; 58th Foot, from the depôt at Canterbury; 62d Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 65th Foot, from the depôt at Canterbury; 69th Foot, from the depôt at Chatham; 79th (Cameron Highlanders), from the head-quarters at Edinburgh Castle; 81st Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 90th Foot, from head-quarters at Cork; 93d (Highlanders), from head-quarters at Weedon. There will be one officer and two non-commissioned officers from each of the above regiments.

On Wednesday afternoon the company of Grocers distributed, at their hall, in the Poultry, to a number of their poor brethren, a sum of £100 and upwards. The applicants were many in number, and appeared thankful for the bounty bestowed on them.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, the Governor proposed a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year, which was unanimously agreed to. The English funds, on Monday, showed much buoyancy; and the intelligence of the reduction of the French Five per Cents added firmness to the market. Consols, which quoted on Saturday 97½ for Money, opened on Monday at 97½ 98 for Money and time, afterwards advancing to 98½. Increased firmness on Tuesday caused Consols to leave off at the further improvement of 98½ to 99; and on Wednesday, the upward feeling still prevailing, Consols closed at 98½ to 99, after having touched 98½. Steadiness, with a strong market, were the features of Thursday's market, and at the close of the week Consols for Money and the Account maintained the highest quotations—98½ and 99 for the former, and 98½ for time. Exchequer Bills were done at 65s. 68s., and India Bonds at 73s. 76s. pm. The other stocks are closed.

The Foreign Market partook of the activity in the English House, and Brazilian advanced to 99½ for Account. Buenos Ayres advanced nearly 7 per cent., consequent on the flight of Rosas: the range was from 60 to 64½. Sardinian quoted 90½ and 92. Spanish Five per Cents improved to 25½. New Deferred, 19 to 19½. Dutch was also in demand at 61 to 62 for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. A further advance in Buenos Ayres was registered on Tuesday, the range being from 68 to 69½ for money; and for account, from 66 to 69. Mexican was dull; Sardinian and Venezuelan were well supported. Another rise in Buenos Ayres Stock on Wednesday advanced prices to 71 7½ for money, and a range from 71 to 78 for account. Mexican alone was heavy. On Thursday the market was again very buoyant, and at the close of the week Buenos Ayres advanced further advanced to 81; Ecuador, 5; Granada, 24; Deferred ditto, 10½; Mexican, 32½; Peruvian, 106; Deferred ditto, 60; Venezuela, 44; Deferred ditto, 17½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 34½; Spanish Three per Cents, 42½; Ditto, New Three per Cents Deferred, 19½; Ditto, Passives, 5½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 2½; Russian, 113½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 95½.

The Railway market has been very settled, and a good business doing at improving prices. The closing rates are:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 12½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 8½; Caledonian, 18½ x. d.; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; East Anglian (£25 paid), 4½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Eastern Union, A, 5½; Ditto B and C, 4½; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 28 x. d.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5; Great Northern, 19½ x. d.; Ditto, Halves A, 6½; Ditto, Halves B, 14½ x. d.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 34; Great Western, 87½; Lancashire and

Yorkshire, 72 x. d.; Leeds Northern, 17; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96; London and North-Western, 119; Ditto Quarters, 26; Ditto £10 shares, M and B, 2½; London and North-Western, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 62½; Norfolk, 31½; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 9; North and South-Western Junction, 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; Scottish Central, 16; Scottish Midland, 9½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham Class B, 4½; South Devon, 16½ x. d.; South-Eastern, 20½ x. d.; South Wales, 34½ x. d.; South Yorkshire and River Don, 13½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto Extension, 13; Ditto, G.N.E. Purch., 9½; York and North Midland, 22½.

**LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.**—Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 22½. **PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian (£10), 8½ x. d.; Chester and Holyhead, Guaranteed, 17; East Anglian (£3 10s.), 3½; Eastern Counties (New Six per Cent.), 12½; North British, 5; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (£15), 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (G N E), 15½; York and North Midland (H and S Purch.), 9½.

**FOREIGN.**—East Indian (£18 paid), 29½; Luxembourg (£13 paid), 3½; Ditto, (£10 paid), 3½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 21½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 13½; Paris and Lyons, 10½; Paris and Strasbourg, 21½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 4; Tours and Nantes, 11½.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON.**—Consols have been steady to-day, at about yesterday's prices. The Three per Cents Money, have marked 98½. Foreign Bonds have sold to a fair extent. Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Brazilian, 99; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95; Peruvian, 106; Portuguese Four per Cents, 35; Russian, 4½ per Cents, 103½; and Spanish Three per Cents, 43. Railway Shares dull.

THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market coastwise have been very moderate, viz. 2020 quarters. The receipts fresh up to-day by land carriage were small, but in excellent condition. Notwithstanding that the show of stocks of both red and white was limited, the demand for all descriptions ruled inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations. A few transactions took place for forward delivery from the east coast. From abroad only 1110 quarters of wheat have come fresh to hand, and the supply here this morning was comparatively small. Dealers in general operated with extreme caution, at late rates. For export very little was doing. Floating cargoes were neglected. The show of barley was very moderate. Maltsting parcels sold readily, at full quotations. In grinding and distilling stock very little was doing. Malt sold slowly; but we have no change to notice in its value. We had a moderate, but by no means brisk, inquiry for oats, at previous quotations. Beans, peas, and Indian corn met a very dull sale. The nominal top price of t. w. n. made flour was 40s per 80lb.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 2020; barley, 2970; malt, 1650; oats, 1880; flour, 1910. Irish: barley, 1100; oats, 380. Foreign: wheat, 1110; barley, 1860; oats, 6540; flour, 1240 sacks. **GRAIN.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; maltsting ditto, 28s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 35s to 38s; brown ditto, 49s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 23s to 25s; ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 28s to 31s; mangel, 29s to 32s; white, 32s to 35s; bolton, 35s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 80 lb. —Foreign: American flour, 19s to 23s per barrel; French, 29s to 35s per sack.

**The Seed Market.**—Canary and linseed are in steady request, at very full prices. Cakes support last week's currency. In other articles very little doing:—Lancashire, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baid, crushing, 41s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 48s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 19s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Tares, 4s 0d to 5s 0d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £8 15s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 5s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 39s to 42s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 48s to 65s per cwt.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 42s 10d; barley, 30s 5d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 29s 7d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 42s 5d; barley, 30s 4d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 29s 7d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Our market is in a very depressed state, and all fine teas are lower to purchase. Common sound Congou is freely offered at 8d per lb. Public sales of 22,500 packages have taken place this week. A very small quantity changed hands at dropping prices.

**Sugar.**—The amount of business doing in all raw qualities is still limited. In prices, however, very little alteration can be noticed. Low t. mid. yellow Demerara has changed hands at 29s 6d to 30s 6d; low mid. yellow Bonaire, 30s 6d to 32s 6d; near small porters, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; dras, 42s to 43s; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 32s to 34s 6d; and fine white Bonares, 35s to 36s per cwt; refined goods dull, at 44s to 48s 6d for low to fine grocery.

**Coffee.**—Very few transactions have taken place in this market. Good ord. native Ceylon Java, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; lowly at 3s per cwt.

**Rice.**—On the whole the trade is very inactive; nevertheless, importers are not disposed to accept lower rates.

**Provisions.**—Although the stock of Irish butter is small, the demand is confined to immediate wants, at barely stationary prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 74s to 80s; Waterford, 66s to 68s; Cork, 76s to 80s; Limerick, 61s to 68s; Tralee, 60s to 62s per cwt. Foreign has given way 4s per cwt, the highest figure for the best French being 98s per cwt. English dull, at 100s to 104s for fine w. c. dry Dorset, and 8s to 12s per dozen lb. for fresh. Bacon has advanced 1s to 2s. Waterford, sizeable, landed, 49s to 50s; heavy, 47s; Limerick sizeable, 48s; heavy, 45s. Bale and tierce middles are 1s to 1s higher. Lard firm, at 51s to 57s for fine Irish bladdered, and 48s to 50s for fine kigs.

**Tallow.**—On the spot P. T. C. is firm, at 36s 3d to 36s 4d per cwt. The market quotation for the last three months is 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow plentiful, at 35s 6d to 36s net cash; rough fat, 2s 0d per 8 lb.

**Oils.**—The general demand is heavy, but no decline has taken place in prices. Cocoa nut £1 1s to £1 1s 6d; linseed, £1 6s 6d to £1 7s per cwt.

**Hops (Friday).**—Good and fine hops are very scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Most other kinds command very fair prices, but the business doing is by no means extensive. Sussex, picked, £5 10s to £6 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 45s 6d to 47s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 42s to 43s 6d per cwt.

**Cattle (Friday).**—Chester Main, 12s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d; Harton, 13s 3d; Eden Main, 14s 6d; Stewarts, 15s 9d; Denison, 13s 6d; Kelloe, 15s 3d; Tees, 15s 6d per ton.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—To-day's market exhibited a very moderate supply of beasts, both as to number and quality; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock ruled heavy, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. With sheep we were reasonably well supplied. All breeds moved off slowly, but we have no decline to notice in their value. The top figure for the best old Downs in the wool was 4s 4d per 8 lb. From the sale of Wight 40 lambs came to hand; but from other quarters the receipts were limited. The trade was excessively heavy, at barely late rates, viz. from 4s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. Calves and pigs commanded very high attention, at our quotations. Milch cows were very dull, at from £14 to £15 each, including their small calf.

For 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime South Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; large hogs, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; near small porkers, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; sucking calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 19s each. Total supplies: beasts, 600; cows, 120; sheep, 3200; calves, 210; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 110; sheep, 340; calves, 90.

**Neapote and Leadenhall (Friday).**—The general demand was in a very inactive state, at barely last week's prices.

For 8 lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; real, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 0d to 3s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

BANKRUPTS.

J FRANKLIN, Great Marlow, Bucks, bankrupt. J GASH, Hatcham New Town, Camberwell, builder. R HOLLAND, Kensington, builder. G WARHURST, Leigh, Lancashire, ironmonger. R DILKES, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper. T LORD, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, boot and shoemaker. W ROUGH, Jun, Rochdale, Lancashire, builder. R JAMES, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lacemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

F ROBERTSON, Girvan, surgeon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 19.

2d Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut



# THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Right Hon. James Howard Harris, third Earl of Malmesbury, son of the second Earl, by Harriet Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, of Wellvale, Lincolnshire, was born at Spring Gardens, London, in 1807. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1837, as Viscount Fitz-Harris, contested Portsmouth, and was defeated by Mr. Bonham Carter, so long and so ably the leader of the Liberal party and of reform in that neighbourhood.

At the general election in the July of 1841 his Lordship was returned for Wilton, and in the following September succeeded his father in the peerage. Throughout the whole of the discussions on the changes in the tariff, in 1842, and the subsequent Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, Lord Malmesbury was a consistent and steady opponent of every approach to Free Trade; and since the Earl of Derby has had a seat in the Peers, Lord Malmesbury, acting as whip in the Lords, has laboured assiduously to keep the Protectionists together as a party, and especially during the last two years he has on every occasion advocated the return to that system of policy.

His Lordship is known in the literary world as editor of the diaries and correspondence of his grandfather, the first Earl who was raised to the peerage for his diplomatic services.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.

His Lordship married, in 1830, Lady Emma Bennet, only daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Tankerville.  
Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Beard.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—TRANSPORTATION.

On Wednesday, a large deputation of mercantile and other gentlemen connected with the Australian colonies had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of transportation. There were present Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., and the following gentlemen, representing the four colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South Australia:—Messrs. R. Brooks, C. McLachlan, E. Gore, W. Jackson, S. Kennard, G. H. Donaldson, W. Fanning, A. Michie, W. Walker, J. A. Jackson, T. S. Atkins, J. C. King, G. Morphet, — Bolton, and James Alexander.

Sir W. Molesworth, after introducing the members of the deputation to the right hon. gentleman, said they sought the interview in consequence of having heard that several ships containing convicts were about to sail for Hobart Town; and they would entreat Sir J. Pakington to stop the sailing of these vessels, and not to transport any more convicts to Van Diemen's Land, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of that and the other Australian colonies, and in violation of the promise of the British Government, that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should be abolished. Large meetings had been held in these colonies, and several petitions had been forwarded to this country on the subject. The Australian colonies were on the eve of becoming potent states; their inhabitants were inclined to be thoroughly attached and devotedly loyal to the British empire, but the contamination of transportation would soon destroy those feelings of attachment and loyalty.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Anstey, M.P., and other gentlemen having severally spoken upon the subject, Sir J. Pakington, in reply, expressed his gratification at listening to the statements of so many gentlemen so well qualified to express their opinions on the very important subject of transportation, and with which there was no person better acquainted than the hon. Baronet Sir William Molesworth. He had himself devoted much attention, as a member of Parliament, to the general subject of punishments, though not, he confessed, to transportation in particular. With respect to the report of five convict vessels being ordered for Van Diemen's Land, there was a mistake in this; four only were under orders, and this, he believed, was from an inadvertence on the part of the noble Lord, his predecessor. He (Sir John) had already arranged for diverting one of those vessels in another direction, and he hoped to do so with another. As regarded the alleged breach of faith, it was clear he (Sir John) was not responsible on this head. He could assure the gentlemen present, that the importance of the subject of transportation was duly appreciated by him, and would receive his utmost consideration. He would, however, state a few facts, as he found them on his accession to office. Western Australia petitioned for convicts, and the settlers in Moreton Bay petitioned for them, and sought separation from New South Wales for the purpose of receiving convicts. A petition had lately been received from 144 landholders in Van Diemen's Land, praying the continuance of a modified system of transportation. He merely stated these as facts, not denying that there was undoubtedly a very great feeling of opposition to the continuance of transportation. Then, he would ask whether the objection to transportation did not rather apply to the system as it existed formerly—to the "gang system?" As regarded at once meeting the wishes of the gentlemen present, he thought they would see, so recent as was his accession to office, that it would be impossible at present to do more than assure them that the subject should engage his early attention, and that he was much indebted to the gentlemen present for expressing their views respecting it.

Sir W. Molesworth, on the part of the deputation, having thanked the right hon. Baronet for the courtesy of his reception, the gentlemen retired.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PRUSSIA.**—The Berlin Correspondent of the *Times* mentions that an Industrial Exhibition is to be opened at Breslau next May, in a Crystal Palace on a reduced scale. "The visits of so many enlightened Prussians to London last summer has brought about a wonderful activity on the part of Government for the promotion of agricultural improvements. A great number of machines for the use of agriculture, which were purchased by the Government in London, are now being exhibited here; and there are to be cattle shows and exhibitions, wool in its various stages, flax from the earliest stalk to the latest form of improved linen, in various parts of the kingdom. The Prussian exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, who have now got their articles returned unsold on their hands, are about to get up an exhibition of them here, in the hopes of catching customers for them when the Court is graced in the next month by the presence of so many august visitors."

A letter from an Austrian officer, who has recently entered the Persian service, states that the present Shah, who is only 22 years of age, is one of the finest men in the empire. His great-grandfather had 300 wives and an immense number of children, who, in their turn, have had so many descendants, that it is calculated that the imperial family now reckons at least 10,000 individuals.

The personal estate of the late Edmund Tattersall, of Hyde Park-corner, has been estimated for stamp duty at £18,000.



MEMORIAL COLUMN AND STATUE OF RICHARD LANDER, JUST ERECTED AT TRURO.

## MEMORIAL TO RICHARD LANDER, THE AFRICAN DISCOVERER.

A VERY interesting tribute to the memory of Richard Lander has just been completed at Truro, in Cornwall, where this amiable pioneer of African discovery was born, February 8, 1804. He died February 6, 1834, so that he was within two days of attaining his thirtieth year.

The memorial consists of a lofty column, at the top of Lemon-street. It is surmounted by an excellent portrait statue of Lander, sculptured in compact magnesian limestone, of the same quality as has been used at the new Houses of Parliament. The figure, which is ten feet in height, presents a novelty in its composition when compared with other figures in similar situations. It will be remembered that the heads of the statues of the Duke of York, Nelson, &c. are looking into vacancy. This was considered by the sculptor to be a mistake, because, if statues must be placed on columns, it is desirable that in such situations they may be seen to the best possible advantage; hence, the head of the statue of Lander is turned toward the spectators, thus affording those who knew him an opportunity of judging as to the correctness of the likeness, or otherwise; and by this means the figure has in its outline the graceful line which is so often seen in the antique statues. The statue is resting principally on the left leg, and the right arm is leaning on a small and elegantly-formed pedestal. In his right hand he holds a palm branch, which is significant not only of his peaceful mission in Africa, but also conveys an idea as to the nature of the commerce opened up by Lander with the natives, and indicates the country which was the field of his labours. The statue is in the modern costume, being arrayed in loose trousers and a frock-coat. The above-mentioned pedestal is intended to point at once to the country where he ended his short but brilliant career. On the two sides of it that are seen are sculptured the heads of the hippopotamus (for which our old friend in the Regent's-park gave a sitting) and a crocodile, both of which animals are, or were, to be found too plentifully for poor Lander in the Niger river. This pedestal is ornamented with bulrushes, and the long leaves peculiar to the banks of tropical rivers; and around the moulding, at the base, is a wave-like ornament. Underneath the right arm of the figure, on the top of the pedestal, are three books; and falling over and hiding the front of the pedestal on which he leans is a map, on which is distinctly marked the course of the Niger, to which Lander appears to be pointing with a manuscript which he holds in his hand. The course of the Niger, here displayed, is taken from the map drawn for Wyld's great globe. The fourth side of this little pedestal is hidden by a large hat, such as is worn in countries where it is required as a protection from the sun, and a portmanteau; the artist's chief object here being to give substance, and consequently strength, to the lower part of the figure, enabling it to support the superincumbent weight.

Mr. Burnard, the sculptor of the statue, never saw Lander, but was anxious to procure as good a likeness as possible of the man; he therefore borrowed the portrait by Brockedon from the Royal Geographical Society, and called at the house of Lander's widow (now Mrs. Pask), where he saw Miss Lander, and he was so struck with the resemblance between the daughter and the father, that he at once requested her to come and sit for the bust; and thus, from the daughter and the picture, he has modelled the features. The entire height of the column and statue from the ground is 70 feet.

The column has been designed by Mr. Sambell, architect, who in his profession has had to contend with: he almost insuperable difficulty of being deprived from his birth of the faculties both of speaking and hearing.

The Statue has been designed by Mr. Burnard, conformably with the just proportions of the column, and cannot fail to enhance his reputation as a sculptor.

Mr. Prior has, with the greatest ingenuity and skill, overcome the difficulty of raising the Statue, weighing nearly four tons; and he not only projected and gratuitously superintended the erection of the scaffolding, but, by supplying the materials and working machinery, reduced the expense of erection from £50 to about £20. He, moreover, it was who rebuilt the column, after the first attempt had failed.

On Monday last the largest quantity of machinery sent out of Blackburn at one time was forwarded by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Liverpool, for shipment to Sweden. The train consisted of about thirty waggons, heavily laden, and took three engines to propel it beyond the South Tunnel, from whence two were requisite. The machinery comprised looms, warping and sizing machines, and other necessities for a weaving factory.

From a return just printed by order of the House of Lords, it appears that down to the end of last year £15,665 8s. 4d. was to be applied out of the Rate-in-Aid Fund for the emigration of paupers from Ireland.

A correspondent from Alexandria by the Overland Mail states that the American Consul there has taken down his flag in consequence of a disagreement with the Pacha's Government about certain claims made by an American citizen for the removal of a bakehouse to enable the Egyptian Government to construct a street some years since.

**HARROW SCHOOL.**—The following annual prizes have been recently adjudged:—The Gregory Medal (Latin prose), Mr. W. H. Stone; the Latin hexameters, Mr. W. H. Stone; the Peel Medal (Latin essay), Mr. W. H. Stone; the Greek lambics, Mr. C. H. Monro. In the latter subject Mr. R. D. Wilson's exercise was highly commended. The arithmetic and algebra prizes, given by the Rev. R. Middlemist, mathematical master, have been also adjudged as follows:—The former to Mr. W. H. Stone and Mr. R. D. McNeill; the latter to Mr. W. H. Stone and Mr. Locock. The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer has recently founded a scholarship at Harrow of the value of £30 per annum, to be held for three years.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

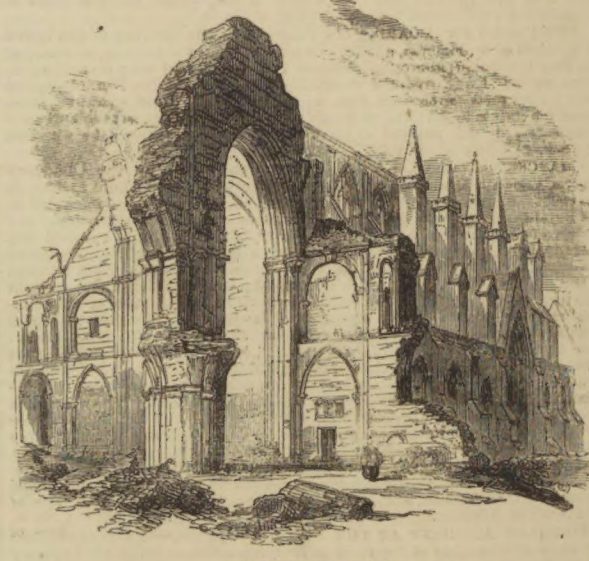
### REMAINS OF MALMESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

IN the memorials of the piety and taste of our forefathers, who thus glorified religion through art, England is especially rich; but, probably, in no part of the island is there a greater store of this archaeological wealth than in the county of Wilts, on the north-western border of which lies the borough of Malmesbury, rendered famous and flourishing by its Abbey, the most considerable monastic institution in the west of England, except that of Glastonbury.

Mr. Britton refers the building of the Abbey Church to Bishop Roger, temp. Henry I., who deposed the Abbot Edulf, and usurped his place in the government of the convent at Malmesbury. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, however, refers the Church to the Saxons, as did also John Carter. Leland, who visited Malmesbury temp. Henry VIII., calls the Church "a right magnificent thing." It was originally a cross-church; the central tower had fallen before Leland's time and now but a small part of the Church remains—that is, part of the nave and aisles, the grand southern porch, and a wall belonging to the south transept.

For what remains of the Abbey Church we are indebted to Thomas Stump, a rich clothier of Malmesbury, who bought it soon after the Dissolution, and gave it to the town. They fitted up the nave and used it as their parish church; suffering their former parochial church, except the tower and steeple, that stood in the Abbey churchyard, to decay.

As an early specimen of large proportion, massive masonry, and elaborate decoration, Malmesbury had few rivals. It appears to have been erected about that period when the circular and pointed arches were



MALMESBURY ABBEY.

both in use, but when the latter was first beginning to be adopted, and the former was declining. The prevailing style in arches and columns is the massive Anglo-Norman, with the introduction of the Pointed or early English. A series of the latter is used on both sides of the nave, and in the vaulting of the two aisles. "These," says Mr. Britton, "are evidently part of the original design, and were built at the same time as those portions wherein the circular style prevails. The character of the mouldings and ornaments is late Norman; so that the structure would appear to belong to the Semi-Norman or Transition style, as may be seen in the Norman triforium with semicircular arches, supported by pointed arches, which are enriched with Norman mouldings, and spring from massive cylindrical Norman piers." The prominent architectural features of the remains are the nave with its aisles, parts of the transept, and a large porch on the southern side. In this fragment of a large pile are displayed three or four different styles, all of which appear to have gradually advanced in lightness of form and elegance of character. The perfect semicircular arch, as the earliest example, is conspicuous in the western front, the southern porch, the original lower tier of windows round the aisles, and in the middle division of the nave. Some of these are plain and simple in their shape and mouldings; others are ornamental with sculptured bassi-relievi; and some have a central mullion, with tracery, &c., the latter, perhaps, the earliest example of the kind. The next variety of feature is the intersecting arch, which formed a sort of ornamental facing round the lower part of the exterior wall of the church. On each side of the nave is a series of pointed arches, which spring from massive columns, and are finished with mouldings and dressings which more properly assimilate with the circular than with the pointed style, i. e. their character is late Norman. Above these is a colonnade of broad round arches, with an open colonnade to the roof of the aisles; and over these is a series of long, narrow, pointed, arched windows, with mullions, tracery, &c.

The town of Malmesbury is a fine old place. Its famed market-cross has fared better than the Abbey, and has been judiciously restored.

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